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Russia Is Building Big Fleet

Unofficial Survey's Disclosure

London, Nov. 29. An unofficial British survey of the world's armed forces this month said Russia is rapidly building up a strong navy based on ideas other nations fear to be outmoded.

The survey, "Brassey's 1950 Annual," said other navies generally are awaiting a satisfactory answer to the destructive potential of the atom bomb, the guided missile and the fast submarine.

The Annual, which has been published here for 64 years, said Russia has completed two 35,000-ton battleships this year and has more under construction. It said the battle-wagons mount 16-inch guns and can make 20 knots.

The survey said that Soviet Union also has commissioned one or two aircraft carriers this year. It said Russia's greatest submarine strength is 340 and said she plans to expand her underwater fleet to 1,000 by the end of 1951.

UNREALITY

"There is an impression of unreality about this Russian naval expansion, if only because it seems to be based on a faulty conception of modern naval requirements," Brassey's said.

Similar reports of Russia's big naval building programme have been printed in the authoritative "Jane's Fighting Ships" and in Swedish newspapers.

Although the Russians have not given out any details, they have boasted they are building a fleet to rival those of the United States and Britain.

Brassey's also estimated the Russians had 3,000,000 men under arms and would have trained manpower reserves of 12,000,000 to 13,000,000 by 1954.

It credited the Russians with a first line air force of 18,000 military planes and annual production of 12,000, "thanks mainly to the help of German technicians and the capture of German material." — Associated Press.

Flood-Prevention Programme

Singapore, Nov. 29. A 10-year programme to prevent flooding in Singapore is being studied by city engineers. Streets are frequently flooded during heavy rains because of a shortage of water run-off systems. — Associated Press.

Manila Gun Battle

Manila, Nov. 30. A Manila policeman was wounded and an escaped convict killed in a gun battle on a residential street.

Storekeepers hurriedly closed their shops and residents closed windows and doors as the shooting began.

Police said five outlaws began the shooting when two patrolmen asked them if they were carrying any firearms. — Associated Press.

Japan Association Mooted

LONDON MEETING

OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, Nov. 29. A Japan Association is to be formed in London tomorrow to promote the interests of those engaged in trade between the United Kingdom and Japan.

An inaugural meeting will be held in the London office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Formation of the new association coincides with the signing in Tokyo of a new trade pact between Japan and the Sterling area.

Mr. J.S. Scott is expected to be elected chairman. He is a partner in the firm of John Swire and Sons, Ltd., London agents for Butterfield and Swire.

The office of President will probably go to Sir Edward Crowe, KCMG, former Commercial Counsellor to the British Embassy in Tokyo who now has interests in several British industrial organisations.

The new Japan Association will share the office of the China Association.

SEARCH FOR FLYING DENTIST

Hamilton Field, Calif., Nov. 30. Planes from Hamilton Field today continued the search for Dr. Cecil Smith, Burlington, Vt., flying dentist, who has been missing since Saturday on a flight from Redding to San Mateo. — United Press.

UN ARMY FIGHTING FOR ITS LIFE

Supply Line Endangered

River Bridgehead May Be Given Up

Seoul, Nov. 29. The mauled United Nations army today (Thursday) fought for its life in northwest Korea against 200,000 tank-supported Chinese Reds battling to trap it against the Yellow Sea.

Two US Divisions escaped east across the Chongchon River from exposed positions. But they still faced the menacing sweep of Red columns 30 miles southeast of the main river crossing. Bounding down from the northeast through a gap they ripped in the Allied centre, they were nearing Sinchang. This is only 30 miles northeast of Pyongyang, former North Korean capital.

The Chinese there were only 12 miles east of one of two main supply lines between Pyongyang and the blazing front. The second and major supply route is 18 miles farther west.

United Nations troops in the centre and along the Chongchon fought in near zero weather against wave on wave of Chinese, who came on heedless of heavy losses.

The frontline situation was mind-boggling of the bitter holding battle the Allies fought against outnumbering North Korean forces in the early days of the war in South Korea. Field commanders considered the situation crucial.

The Red counter-offensive had rolled the US Eighth Army right flank back about 20 miles since it began before dawn last Sunday.

It was apparent the Reds were trying to sweep around the UN forces' right end, cut across their rear and saw them in a pocket with their backs to the West coast of Korea.

Lieutenant-General Walton H. Walker, US Eighth Army Commander returning from an urgent military conference with General Douglas MacArthur in Tokyo, said the offensive launched by the 110,000 man Allied army last Friday "probably saved our forces from a trap which might well have destroyed them."

ORDERLY RETREAT

Losses were heavy on both sides as the fateful battle raged. The US retreat was in good order, field dispatches said, but some South Korean units were broken up badly.

It was the collapse of the South Korean sector on the extreme eastern end of the northwest front that put the Allied position in peril.

A front dispatch said the Allies might soon give up the Chongchon River bridgehead from which they launched a general offensive last Friday in an attempt to end the war quickly.

The Chinese Reds surging in waves down the centre of North Korea blocked that drive for the Manchurian border, some 50 to 70 miles away.

Allied military authorities held hope that the UN could salvage enough men and material to throw up a winter defensive line south of the Chongchon but still in North Korea.

The US 25th and Second Divisions pulled back southward across the icy Chongchon yesterday under heavy Red pressure. Elements of the US 24th Division and the South Korean First Division still were reported west of the river.

Kunmu became the new right end of the Allied line in the northwest. It is 40 air miles North of Pyongyang, and about 70 miles South of the Manchurian border, the objective of the blocked Allied and the war drive. Kunmu itself was "gravely threatened" by Reds attacking from three sides. Thousands of Chinese cavalrymen were reported northeast of Kunmu.

UNIT IMPERILED

The Reds began attacking a South Korean unit east of Kunmu yesterday afternoon, evidently the signal for a massive tight assault.

A field dispatch said one unidentified American unit was northeast of Kunmu. It will be cut off unless the South Korean line holds east of the city.

A spokesman at Eighth Army advanced headquarters was the authority for the report that one column of Reds had slashed to within 30 miles of Pyongyang.

He said at least three other Red columns were rolling from the North through the hole carved by the first Red onslaught against the Allied right flank.

The Chinese Communist forces have been identified in North Korea. One was reported to have arrived from Central China only a week ago.

On the western end of the northwest front, the US 24th Division today was holding position in the mountainous Kaechon area, the Chongchon River valley. In last week's fighting, the division was driven back to its present position.

Army Split In Two

BRITISH BRIGADE MOVING UP

From John Shaw
Tokyo, Nov. 30. All along the Western front in Korea last night United Nations forces were making a fighting retreat against the steam-roller advance of the out-of-the-blue Chinese Red Army.

In three days 200,000 Reds appeared from nowhere two days after General MacArthur's men began their home for Christmas offensive and have gained upwards of 30 miles.

They have split the United Nations forces in two. There is no longer a link between the 8th Army in the west and the 10th Corps in the east.

The Reds are streaming southwards through mountain passes, south of Pukchang and threaten to sweep towards Pyongyang and the west coast.

If they succeed four American divisions, two British brigades and a Turkish brigade will be enveloped in a Tobruk-like pocket.

Most of the American 24th and the 25th Divisions and the ROK First Division have already pulled back over the Chongchon River. The Chinese are expected to attempt a night crossing in pursuit.

The Turkish Brigade are trying to regroup after being surrounded overnight southwest of Pukchang. They held fire until the Communists attacked then broke away out in a bitter bayonet-point fight. They killed 200.

Two-thirds of the Turks escaped the trap but left behind at least 200 wounded, protected by the remainder who are still fighting it out.

The British 27th Brigade, previously in reserve, has gone forward to secure a vital communication link at an unnamed point. The British 20th Brigade, waiting in Pyongyang area and who have had only a small skirmish since their arrival in Korea, are moving up to try and check the advance of the Red column spear-headings the gravest threat of encirclement.

The Communist pressure is not so serious in the eastern sector but infiltrators are reported to have surrounded some marine companies in the Choson reservoir area.

Generals Walker and Almond flew back to the front today after an overnight war council with General MacArthur in Tokyo.

It may well be that the whole United Nations forces will have to try and reform on the line across the narrowest neck of the peninsula to the north of Pyongyang. — London Express Service.

STOP PRESS

Front 'No Longer Exists'

Tokyo, Nov. 30. The United States Second Infantry and First Cavalry Divisions battled hordes of Chinese Communists with bayonets and hand grenades and battlefield dispatches today said the "front" no longer existed.

The Communists, attacking unceasingly with a nightmarish disregard for human life, drove most of the United Nations armies southward in full retreat toward threatened Pyongyang. Some Communist units were reported operating 10 miles from the former North Korean capital.

The Second Division fought boys were fighting to rescue a trapped Turkish brigade in the mountainous Kaechon-Taewon area of the northeast front where they had been holding a pass against the advancing army. The Turkish troops, after two days under constant attack, were using fire rocks and anything they could against the Chinese. — United Press.



GENERAL MACARTHUR

Angry European Press Outbursts Against MacArthur

Paris, Nov. 29

Angry outbursts against General Douglas MacArthur tonight marked the reaction in war-weary Western Europe to Korean setbacks. There was talk in official French circles of informally suggesting his replacement as UN Supreme Commander.

Many newspapers and anonymous political critics protested General MacArthur acted too hastily in launching his "end the war" drive last Friday. They said he should have waited until British and French suggestions for a buffer state on the Korean Manchurian border had been worked out.

One informed source here declared that General MacArthur's decision to launch the offensive was against the advice of both the French and British diplomatic missions in Tokyo.

Although some British newspapers—both leftist and Conservative—attacked General MacArthur, the UN Commander was defended by the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, in the House of Commons. He said:

"It has been necessary to leave control of operations very much in the hands of the United Nations Commander. His plans might involve questions of general policy there must be proper consultation on such matters. I assure the House that this is in fact, what has happened."

A French spokesman said his government felt Gen. MacArthur had launched his offensive in order to wreck negotiations by France and Britain for a settlement of the frontier issue with the Chinese Communists. The Chinese Communists' counter offensive followed.

FRENCH CRITICAL

It was reported here Gen. MacArthur ignored the advice of the British and French diplomats with a statement that, once the UN forces were on the Yalu River, separating Manchuria and Korea, the Chinese would negotiate peacefully.

A highly placed spokesman said, "The French have been critical of Gen. MacArthur's tendencies to mix military and political affairs for some months. The events of the last few days only serve to make the criticism more pointed."

He added, however, that there would be no direct diplomatic approach either to the US or to the UN on the matter.

"This must be decided by the US, which is hearing the main brunt of the campaign in Korea," he said.

The spokesman added that both the British and French governments might demand that Gen. MacArthur be replaced as UN Commander by either Lieutenant-General Walton H. Walker, Commander of the US Eighth Army, or by Major-General Edward M. Almond, Commander of the 10th Corps.

Meanwhile, French criticism of Gen. MacArthur increased, although in some newspapers there was support for the hard pressed commander.

In Britain, the Liberal Independent Manchester Guardian said:

"General MacArthur's offensive to end the war at one blow was a mistake which has brought disaster."

In Dublin, Ireland, the Catholic Irish Times declared:

Gen. MacArthur should be removed. It described him as "an old man who evidently sees himself in the role of a modern Napoleon."

Stockholm's Socialist Atton-tidningen said: "General MacArthur's surprise attack, ordered at a time generally regarded as the most unfavourable from a political point of view, has caused unrest, anxiety and criticism all over Europe, and even the Americans are unable to say how they are going to judge the initiative taken by the General."

Copenhagen's Conservative Nationaltidende stood almost alone in absolving Gen. MacArthur from blame. It said:

"In certain Western circles, Gen. MacArthur has always been blamed for disastrous developments. Events, however, do not justify this criticism."

A French spokesman said his government felt Gen. MacArthur had launched his offensive in order to wreck negotiations by France and Britain for a settlement of the frontier issue with the Chinese Communists. The Chinese Communists' counter offensive followed.

BIG FOUR TALKS

Mr. Bevin said Britain is "ready to take part in any properly prepared four-power meeting which offers a genuine prospect of putting an end to the existing state of tension and bringing about lasting international peace."

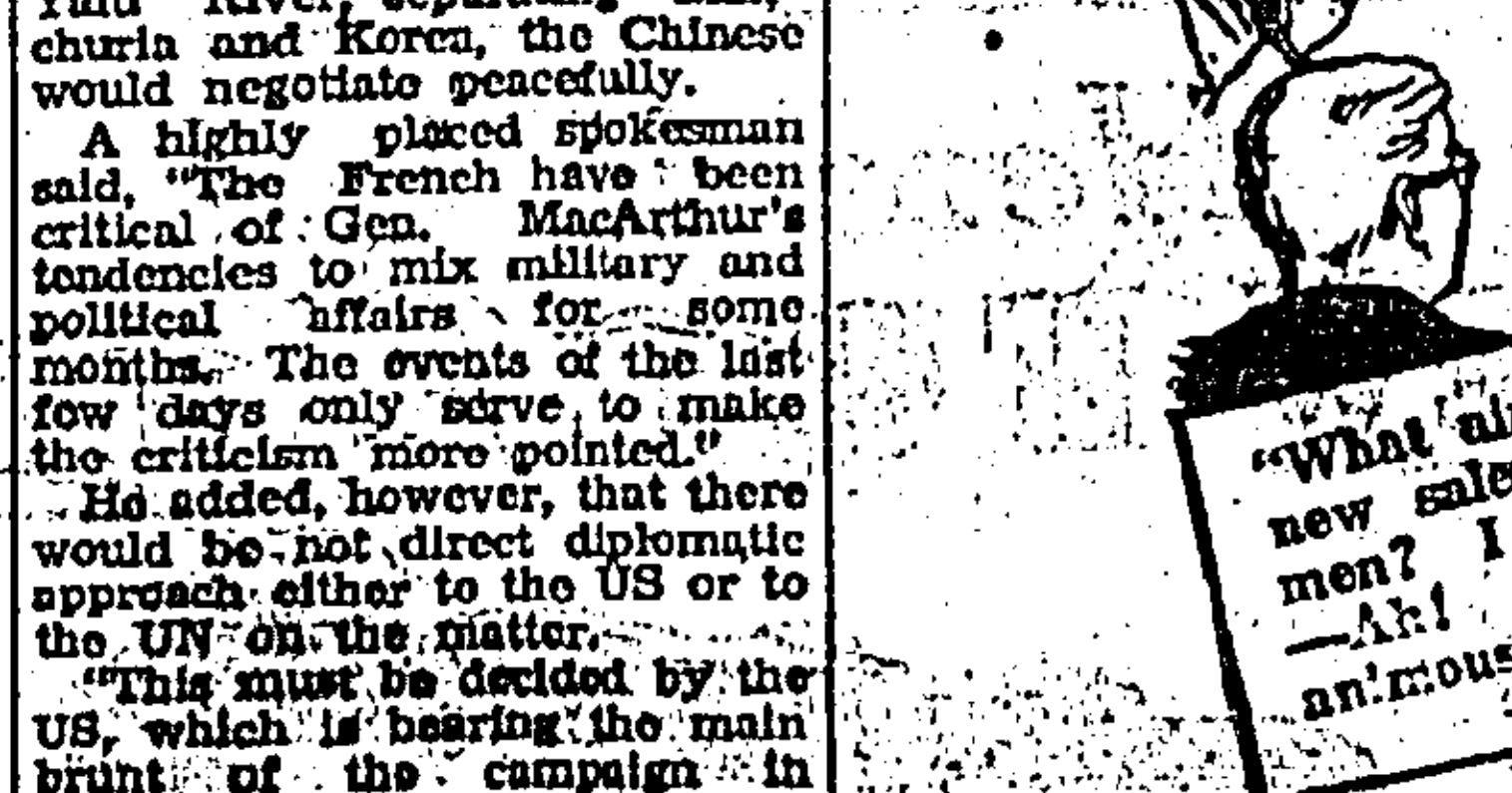
He said the British government has favoured the admission of Communist China to the UN as a replacement for Nationalist China. She has repeatedly plugged for a buffer area in North Korea to ally Chinese forces of a UN invasion of Chinese territory.

Referring to China's seat in the UN, Mr. Bevin said: "Indeed, I believe that some of the difficulties with which we are now faced in the Far East would have been avoided if there had been these opportunities for mutual discussion of problems which the membership of international bodies affords."

Mr. Bevin said Britain is "ready to take part in any properly prepared four-power meeting which offers a genuine prospect of putting an end to the existing state of tension and bringing about lasting international peace."

(Continued on Page 12 Col. 8)

WHAT AIRLINE FOR OUR NEW SALESMAN GENTLEMEN? I suggest PAL. — Ah! carried un-anxiously!



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Deal To Avert World War Possible

London, Nov. 29. Britain held out to Communist China today the possibility of a political deal in Korea to avert a third world war.

In a broad statement of British foreign policy, the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, also told the House of Commons that Britain is ready to join with the United States and France in any talks with Soviet Russia which might ease the existing tension between East and West.

The first essential in Korea, Mr. Bevin said, "is to stabilise the military situation and then to explore a political settlement."

"I have been working on this for some weeks and the military development in the last few days has not altered my opinion one bit—it is on political lines in the end that we must seek the solution," he said.

SOLUTION AVAILABLE

If the Communist Chinese "want to avoid a general war, if they show the slightest sign of willingness to co-operate in exploring a solution by peaceful means, I am satisfied that solutions can be found," he said.

Mr. Bevin, opening a two-day debate on foreign affairs, said he did not pretend to know the Chinese motives or intentions in Korea, and asked:

"Is this move into Korea part of the grand strategy for a big 'general war'—is there a Russian-Chinese conspiracy on a world-wide scale?"

He asserted he did not wish at this stage to go into details of any possible political solutions.

"I am glad to tell the House that I have been in touch with the United States government in the last 24 hours and the United States government has reaffirmed to us its purpose in Korea remains the same as our own, namely to resist aggression, to localise the hostilities and to settle the Korean problem on a basis satisfactory to the United Nations."

Britain has favoured the admission of Communist China to the UN as a replacement for Nationalist China. She has repeatedly plugged for a buffer area in North Korea to ally Chinese forces of a UN invasion of Chinese territory.

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(Continued on Page 12 Col. 8)

Tavern Trotters Show Off Some Freaks



For the past 21 years the Tavern Trotters' Club has held its meetings in various public houses in the City of London. Mr Maxwell, the current President, brought along his collection of weird and antique Tavern drinking vessels to the Red Lion last week, and he is shown here taking a swig from "Ally Sloper's Half Holiday" jug, watched by Mr Shepherd, who is holding a one-and-a-half gallon size Dickens Loving Cup.—London Express Service.

Asia Development Plan Gets A Good Reception

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

Peace Or War Vote In UN

Lake Success, Nov. 29. Practically every delegation to the United Nations, the Indian delegation among them, was today in continuous touch with their Government and in contact with other leading diplomats on the eve of a "peace or war" vote by the Security Council. Screaming headlines in the newspapers announcing further reverses for the United Command in Korea heralded a day of fateful decision.—Reuter.

New French Drive In Indo-China

Saigon, Nov. 29. French troops today began a drive to recapture the outpost of Chupassan, abandoned two days ago by its garrison of 50 men to a strong force of Communist rebels. A French military spokesman here said the attacking column was pushing eastward toward the Vietnam-held post without opposition although large rebel forces are known to be in the area. Elsewhere in the western Indo-Chinese peninsula activity was pushing eastward from the Sontay river area. These operations include several battalions of French and Vietnamese troops.—United Press.

Duchess In Geneva

Athens, Nov. 29. The Duchess of Kent, after six weeks in Greece, left here today by air for Geneva.—Reuter.

Hour Of Decision For Peking

BRAZEN AGGRESSION BY CHINESE REDS

Washington, Nov. 29.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, in a radio address to the National Council of the Churches of Christ today said he is confident that "the United Nations will not be found lacking in firmness of spirit or determination in responding to this new aggression (the Chinese Communist thrust in Korea)."

US Told To Seize Chance

Washington, Nov. 29. General Omar Bradley today urged Congress to exploit for the benefit of the United States the break between Yugoslavia and Russia by rushing emergency food shipments to Marshal Tito.

General Bradley spoke to the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

The chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff made his plea shortly after President Truman formally asked Congress for \$30,000,000 to feed Yugoslavia and help it to resist Soviet aggression.

General Bradley said the proposed relief programme may serve as a lever to help the United States attain some of her national objectives.

Defence Secretary George Marshall, in a letter to the Committee, said it is very important that Tito's 30-division army, which he called the largest in Europe outside Russia, remain militarily effective and friendly to the Western powers.

General Bradley testified that Tito's army could be quite effective in stemming a Russian attack on Europe. Tito was leaning to the United States and the Yugoslav army was well equipped and could be quite effective defensively.

There was more than wishful thinking in the move to line up the Communist leader against the Kremlin in the event of war in Europe.—United Press.

Indo-Nepal Agreement

New Delhi, Nov. 29. Top leaders of the Indian and Nepalese governments met here today in an effort to reach agreement on Nepal's future, as reports reaching New Delhi said the Chinese Communists renewed their march on Lhasa, the Tibetan capital.

An official communiqué said that the Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, and his deputy, Vallabhbhai Patel, met the Nepalese Defence Minister, K. C. Koirala, and the Foreign Minister for a "friendly exchange."

The Nepalese agreed with India that reforms should be made in the feudal State but rejected a time limit for carrying out such reforms.

The English-language newspaper "The Statesman" said that reports from Kalimpong indicated the boy Dalai Lama, head of the Tibetan State, was contemplating fleeing his capital of Lhasa in face of advancing Chinese Communists. Chinese forces have reached the area of Gampo Dong, 120 miles east of Lhasa.—United Press.

Ben Gurion On Greek Holiday

Athens, Nov. 29. The Prime Minister of Israel, Mr. Ben Gurion, arrived in Athens by air from Lydda today for a short holiday in Greece. The visit was an informal one. Mr. Ben Gurion, it was believed, would leave Greece next Sunday after visiting archaeological sites.—Reuter.

New War Strategy Needed

Washington, Nov. 29.

Senator Millard Tydings, Chairman of the Senate Armed Service Committee, said today that a "mass invasion by hundreds of thousands of trained Chinese troops" in Korea called for a complete new war plan.

He made the statement after a conference with Defence Department officials.

Senator Tydings said that the Defence Department officials described the Korean situation as "very grave" and added that new war plans were being developed.

Senator Tydings said he assumed the tentative plans included the possible use of the atomic bomb in Korea. Later he revised that to say he assumed that all possible military strategy was being considered.

Senator Tydings said a decision as to the use of atomic weapons or the atomic bomb was not one for the Senate Committee or Congress, but for the Executive Department.—Reuter.

Optimism At Pentagon

Washington, Nov. 29. An Army spokesman today cautioned against "over-optimism" about the United Nations military reverses in Korea.

At a Pentagon briefing he said: "We have been in much worse situations and have come out of them all right. The situation is serious, but this does not mean that all is lost by any means." He said while the United Nations forces have withdrawn generally, it has been orderly. He described the withdrawal as "not of great distance."

In reply to questions the spokesman said there had been no talk around the Pentagon of the United Nations troops either evacuating from Korea or withdrawing below the 38th Parallel.—United Press.

He Gave His Flats Away

London, Nov. 29. A 75-year-old London property owner has just given away 120 flats in the East End because he is "tired of losing money on them."

The flats, in Stepney and Shoreditch, have been owned by a man who has been in the property since before the Second World War.

Under the Rent Restrictions Act, money spent on repairs cannot be recovered by raising the rent.

Anglo-Spanish Relations

London, Nov. 29. Mr. Ernest Davies, Foreign Under-Secretary, declined in the House of Commons today to undertake abolition of visas for travellers between Britain and Spain.

It was a matter which the British Ambassador could discuss when appointed, he said.

Asked when the British Ambassador would be appointed, Mr. Davies said that there were administrative conditions and considerations upon which it was necessary to seek the Spanish Government's approval.—Reuter.

President To Reveal Policy

Washington, Nov. 29. While Truman officials said today that President Truman will tell the United States tomorrow what the United States government is going to do to cope with the new threat to world peace raised by the Communist thrust into Korea, an official said that at President Truman's press conference "the President definitely will lay a statement on Korea. It will state this country's far-reaching policy." —United Press.

Brighter Picture In Levant

London, Nov. 29.

Mr. Bevin, the Foreign Secretary, told the House of Commons in its foreign policy debate today that the Middle East had been traditionally the scene of internal disagreements and rivalry. But there were recent events which gave ground for satisfaction, he added.

There was the tripartite declaration by the Governments of France, the United States and Britain of last May, he continued.

It must be a matter of satisfaction that these countries had turned their backs on any old-fashioned idea of spheres of influence and been able to join in a statement of common intent to assist in the preservation of peace and stability in that area.

Within this framework many obvious problems might be solved. Another important decision was that Turkey and Greece should be associated with the defence planning in the Mediterranean and in the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

In addition, all Middle Eastern countries members of the United Nations, including Israel and Egypt, voted for the General Assembly resolution of November 3 entitled "United Action For Peace". Mr. Bevin said.—Reuter.

Fate In Korea 'Indeterminate'

Washington, Nov. 29. Senator Tydings, chairman of the Armed Services Committee, said today that defence officials regard the fate of American troops fighting the Chinese Communists as "indeterminate."

Senator Tydings reported that while Red casualties were "astounding" the American losses were comparatively light. Reporters asked whether he gained the impression that new developments in Korea marked the start of a third world war. He replied: "I could be, but I hope not." —United Press.

Pleven Calls For Vote Of Confidence

Paris, Nov. 29.

The Prime Minister, M. René Pleven, today asked the National Assembly for a vote of confidence.

His action followed last night's refusal by the French President, M. Vincent Auriol, to accept the resignation of M. Pleven's government after a vote of censure on the Socialist Defence Minister, M. Jules Moch.

The vote cannot be taken until tomorrow, under the French constitution.

President Auriol presided at a meeting of the Council of Ministers earlier today when he authorized the Prime Minister to put the question of confidence to the Assembly, "on the composition and policy of the government."

In a secret vote yesterday, the Assembly by 235 to 203 approved Communist motion to impeach M. Moch before the High Court of Justice for "conduct committed in the exercise of his functions while Minister of the Interior."

These arose in the "affair of the generals" which involved the disclosure that two senior army officers had allowed top secrets to reach the Indo-Chinese insurgents.

After the vote, five Socialist ministers, including the Prime Minister, declared their resignation to the President, who refused to accept it.

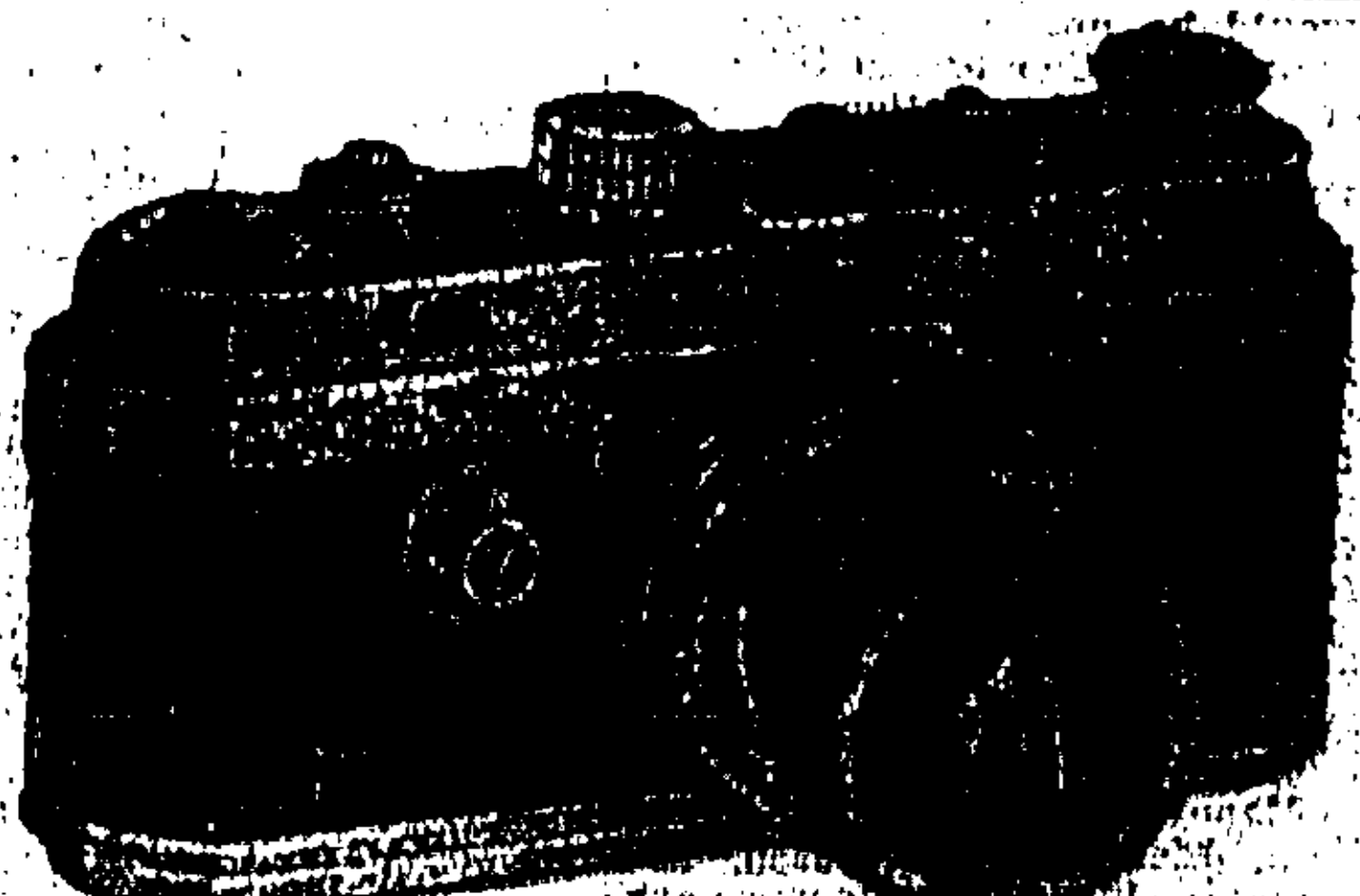
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MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN



Outspoken Charges Levelled

Chinese Keep Up Boycott Against Peking By America

Lake Success, Nov. 29.
The Communist Chinese delegates refused to take their seats for Wednesday's Security Council session called to resume discussion of the problems of Formosa and Korea.

As Council President Alex Bebler convened the meeting, he invited, in accordance with practice, the Chinese Communists and the South Koreans to take their places at the table. Colonel Ben Limb, the South Korean Foreign Minister, took his place at one end of the horseshoe mahogany table. General Wu Hsiu-chuan followed suit, but he sat with the members of his delegation to the side, and the seat behind the speaker. "Central People's Government of China" remained vacant.

Colonel Limb was listed as the first speaker in the debate, and the Chinese Communists explained privately to officials they would not participate in the Council's proceedings so long as Korea was under discussion.

Mr. Pu Shan, speaking for the Chinese delegation, said the group would take their place in the Council's discussion when the debate returned to the subject of Formosa.

The meeting proceeded, and Colonel Limb accused Peking of invading by its insane, immoral and monstrous conduct. "FANTASTIC CHARGE"

The Council heard a message from the North Korean Government charging American forces with atrocities and "bestial reprisals" in Korea.

Mr. Jacob Malik, the Soviet delegate, requested that before any other business the telegram from the North Korean Minister should be read out.

As no other Council member objected to Mr. Malik's proposal, Mr. Alex Bebler (Yugoslavia), requested Mr. Konstantin Glinchenko, Assistant Secretary-General in charge of Security Council affairs, to read out the 1,300-word cable.

Mr. Bebler extended the usual invitation to the representatives of the Chinese People's Republic and the Republic of Korea to take their seats at the table, but General Wu Hsiu-chuan did not take his seat.

Instead, he continued to sit in the seats to the side of the Council table reserved for interested officials.

A United Nations official said that the official explanation for General Wu's explanation was that he had declined to take the seat he had occupied yesterday and the day before because the Council was discussing the Korean question.

He had said in his speech yesterday that he would not take part in the Korean debate as it was at present worded on the Council's agenda.

The official said that General Wu had indicated that he would take his seat when the Council again referred to his charge of American aggression in Formosa—United Press and Reuter.

Lake Success, Nov. 29.
The United States accused Communist China today of using "distortions, slanders, half-truths and outright lies" to support its charge of American "aggression" against Formosa.

Mr. Warren Austin urged the Security Council to get to work on the six-power resolution calling upon Peking to withdraw its forces from Korea.

Mr. Austin dismissed General Wu's charges as an attempt "to challenge two-thirds of the world."

He recognized that some delegations still needed instructions from their governments on the resolution and therefore he would not press for a vote tonight. The resolution was certain of a Russian veto, which would make it impossible for the United States and its Western partners to take any action against the aggression against Korea to the 60-nation veto-free General Assembly.

"My delegation has no wish at this time to explore the details of General Wu's statement," said Mr. Austin. "It would take long to restore history to its previous condition. At this moment, the Council should not be delayed in its effort to prevent the spread of war in Asia. At the moment it suffices for me to categorically deny his charges against the United Nations and the United States."

SILENCE
Mr. Austin noted General Wu's silence regarding the 20 questions he (Austin) posed to the Communists on Tuesday.

"General Wu declined to answer my questions directly, but here, as elsewhere, he did answer them, either by his silence or when bound by circumstances to speak by his statements, which revealed the attitude of an aggressor."

"What this Council must do, in the opinion of my government, is lay aside the fantastic charge of United States aggression against Formosa and proceed with the six-power resolution on Korea."

As General Wu and his delegation sat in the important visitors' section some 20 feet from the conference table and feigned indifference to proceedings, Col. Limb said: "I charge the Communist regime with criminal warfare, wanton unprovoked aggression upon the Republic of Korea. I charge it with endangering the peace of the world. I charge it with inviting catastrophic disaster to all mankind by its insane, immoral and monstrous conduct."

"I demand that the Chinese Communist regime withdraw its troops from Korea forthwith. I demand that it release military and civilian prisoners of war."

"Peace in the Orient and peace in the world are indivisible today. But they are also unattainable unless Communism halts its mad march of world conquest. It must be made to halt. This is stern reality."

He said General MacArthur's forces had been on the "verge of fulfillment" of its orders to restore peace and security in Korea.

"Then suddenly the Chinese Communist Army, without provocation, without justification, wantonly invaded the soil of Korea. This massive Chinese Communist army, supplied with weapons of every description chiefly from the arsenal of the international Communist heartland, was driven into this savage warfare against Korea, a friendly neighbor. The shells and bullets of this Chinese Communist Army are at this very moment killing men of the United Nations and the civilian population of my country."

"This is plain, unwarranted aggression. I point my finger at these representatives of the Chinese Communist regime and ask, why do their representatives come here with unclean hands. I ask again, why does the group come here with hands that drip blood—blood of the United Nations troops, blood of the Korean people?"

CHARGE DERIVED
When Col. Limb had finished and Dr. Ting-fu Tsiang of Nationalist China took the floor to speak about Formosa, the Communists took their place at the Council table.

Dr. Tsiang decided the Reds' charge of American "imperialism." He told the Council:

"His (Wu's) statement yesterday was about U.S. imperialism designs on Taiwan, but there are no American military forces on this island. The United States has not asked for naval, air or Army bases on the island nor for any special economic or political privileges. We should refresh our memories of the past war. Before the United States government gave aid to China in fighting Japan, the United States could have, but did not, demand any conditions whatever from my government."

"That policy was in strange contrast with the policy of the Soviet government."

"China was forced to yield to Russia Port Arthur and to give other special privileges in Manchuria. The United States government asked nothing of China for its great aid during the war."

CAIRO AGREEMENT
Dr. Tsiang agreed with General Wu that the Cairo and Potsdam declarations agreed to return Formosa to China.

"But the agreement was made for the benefit of the Chinese people," he added.

General Wu then asked for the floor to denounce Dr. Tsiang as a representative of China.

"I have serious doubts whether this man who just spoke is Chinese himself," he said. "Some 475,000,000 people speak a language which it appears he does not know himself."

So far as South-East Asia is concerned, this official said, the American view is that if the Chinese Communists launched an all-out attack directed at Burma, Thailand, Indo-China and Malaya, the United States could do nothing to block them and should not waste men and money trying. But American arms and other aid can hold off the menace is confined to the local Communist uprisings in these various countries.

This is the theory behind the current American programme of providing military and economic aid to South-East Asian countries trying to subdue indigenous Communist revolutions. In general some progress was being made against the Reds in the area.

American officials make no secret of the fact that they view the military situation in Indo-China as very serious. But they continually express hope that the recent concessions made to the Vietnamese Government of Bao Dai by the French will result in more local support of French and native forces fighting Ho Chi-minh's Communists and that American military aid will turn the tide of the battle.

Officials here who have surveyed the situation, place part of the blame for the situation in Indo-China on Bao Dai and part on the French. They contend the French have been rather slow to implement their promise of autonomy for the three States of Vietnam—but that, on the other hand, Bao Dai has not been very cooperative until just recently.

AID FROM CHINA
American officials realized, however, that Vietnam does not have enough equipment to run the country without the French—and that there is, therefore, some reason for the reluctance of the French to go too far in turning over power.

The conclusion of American military men who have visited Indo-China recently is that all French military and civilian aid should be given from Indo-China at this time. Ho would

control the entire country within 48 hours. Lack of trained Vietnamese personnel extends to the armed forces too, American officials said. Although a training programme is in effect, it is proceeding very slowly.

American observers who recently visited Indo-China said there was little doubt that the Chinese Communists are giving Ho's forces considerable aid in the way of equipment and training in China. It is not clear whether Ho is taking his orders direct from Peking now. His forces throughout Indo-China are estimated to number about 100,000.

United States officials who recently visited Malaya reported that the British are doing an excellent job in holding down Communist activity and striving for closer integration of the Malayan Federation. But they think that it is going to be a long, hard struggle because of the guerrilla nature of the fighting in the dense jungles. Their only criticism of the British action there was or a technical military nature.

CHINESE INFILTRATION
The Americans asserted the British had not learned how to secure a maximum effect of their air power against the jungle guerrillas. They contended that British aircraft, by indiscriminate attacks in the jungle, were killing their own patrols as often as the enemy.

These American officials noted there was considerable infiltration of Chinese Communists into Malaya to bolster the Red cause.

Although the "bandit" number only 4,000, they have been able to secure considerable support, by extortion, from the Chinese population of Malaya which constitutes 40 percent of the population of the peninsula.

In Thailand, the army is described by American observers as being very good at the lower levels but poor at the top echelon where, it is said, generals often engage in politics rather than in military activities.—United Press

Aly And Rita On African Tour
Madrid, Nov. 29.
Prince Aly Khan and his wife, film actress Rita Hayworth, left here today for a tour which will take them to North Africa, the Near East and South Africa.

Their Madrid stay is being used by the British and American governments to travel to Cape Verde, Senegal and Guinea on their way to Gibraltar.—Reuter

Call To Air Ministry



Twenty-four-year-old Mrs Joy Driver, wife of the RAF officer whose Meteor force-landed in the Soviet Zone in Germany and who was held captive for over two months before being released, phones the Air Ministry for news of her husband, Flight-Lieutenant John Driver. When Mrs Driver made this call she was told by the Air Ministry that the first letter from her husband had just been received.—London Express Service.

Chinese Reds Only Trying To Save Face?

Washington, Nov. 29.

A high American military official expressed the opinion that Communist China could easily overrun Korea as well as all South-East Asia if the Peking Government wanted to launch an all-out military effort in those two areas.

But he did not believe that was the intention of the Chinese Communists, at least at this time.

This military source, well-grounded in Far Eastern affairs, expressed the opinion that the Chinese Reds' intervention in Korea, although on a considerable scale, was still only a local action designed to provide a face-saving backdrop for diplomatic negotiations to secure concessions from the West.

So far as South-East Asia is concerned, this official said, the American view is that if the Chinese Communists launched an all-out attack directed at Burma, Thailand, Indo-China and Malaya, the United States could do nothing to block them and should not waste men and money trying. But American arms and other aid can hold off the menace is confined to the local Communist uprisings in these various countries.

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Korea Puts The Coffee Up

New York, Nov. 29.
New Yorkers today paid ten cents (6d.) for their traditional five cents cup of coffee—all because of the war developments in Korea.

The city's leading chain of restaurants, which had stuck to its five-cent cup throughout a series of recent jumps in the price of coffee beans, has finally announced a hundred per cent rise.—Reuter.

Gunther Stein Deported

London, Nov. 29.
Mr Gunther Stein, European correspondent of the Hindustan Times of Delhi and its associated group of papers in India, arrived in London this afternoon after being deported from France on the orders of the French Government.

Mr Stein in a statement here said that he was prevented from contacting the British or Indian Embassies and given two hours to get ready before being taken to a Channel port yesterday.

Mr Gunther Stein is a naturalized British citizen. Mr Stein said: "There was no accusation whatsoever against me of ever having done anything to harm the interests of France or indeed any government other than that of imperialist Japan."

"This French case against me was evidently American-directed and certainly American-inspired," Mr Stein continued. "The questions put by the French Security police were word by word based upon the notorious U.S. Army release of February 22, 1949."

That document tried to connect two writers objective towards the new China and relatively influential in America—Agnes Smedley, whom the resulting persecution drove to her death, and myself—to the large spy ring of the Soviet Union in pre-war Japan.

"I categorically denied and I deny again these charges allegedly obtained from tortured prisoners of the Japanese police."

Mr Stein said: "I shall fight for the revocation of this deportation order by a government that can have nothing against me and which has subscribed to the United Nations principles of freedom of the Press and its correspondents."—Reuter.

Germans Fight Propaganda

Frankfurt, Nov. 29.
German authorities in the British zone are taking what they call "constructive counter-measures" to protect German youth against Communist youth propaganda, an official British report said.

The Lower Saxony Government has worked out a plan to aid unemployed youth in the Watenstedt-Salzgitter area, near the Anglo-Soviet border. This industrial area has been a special target of Communist propaganda because of dismantling at the former Hermann Goering steel works. The British officially ended dismantling last September.—Reuter.

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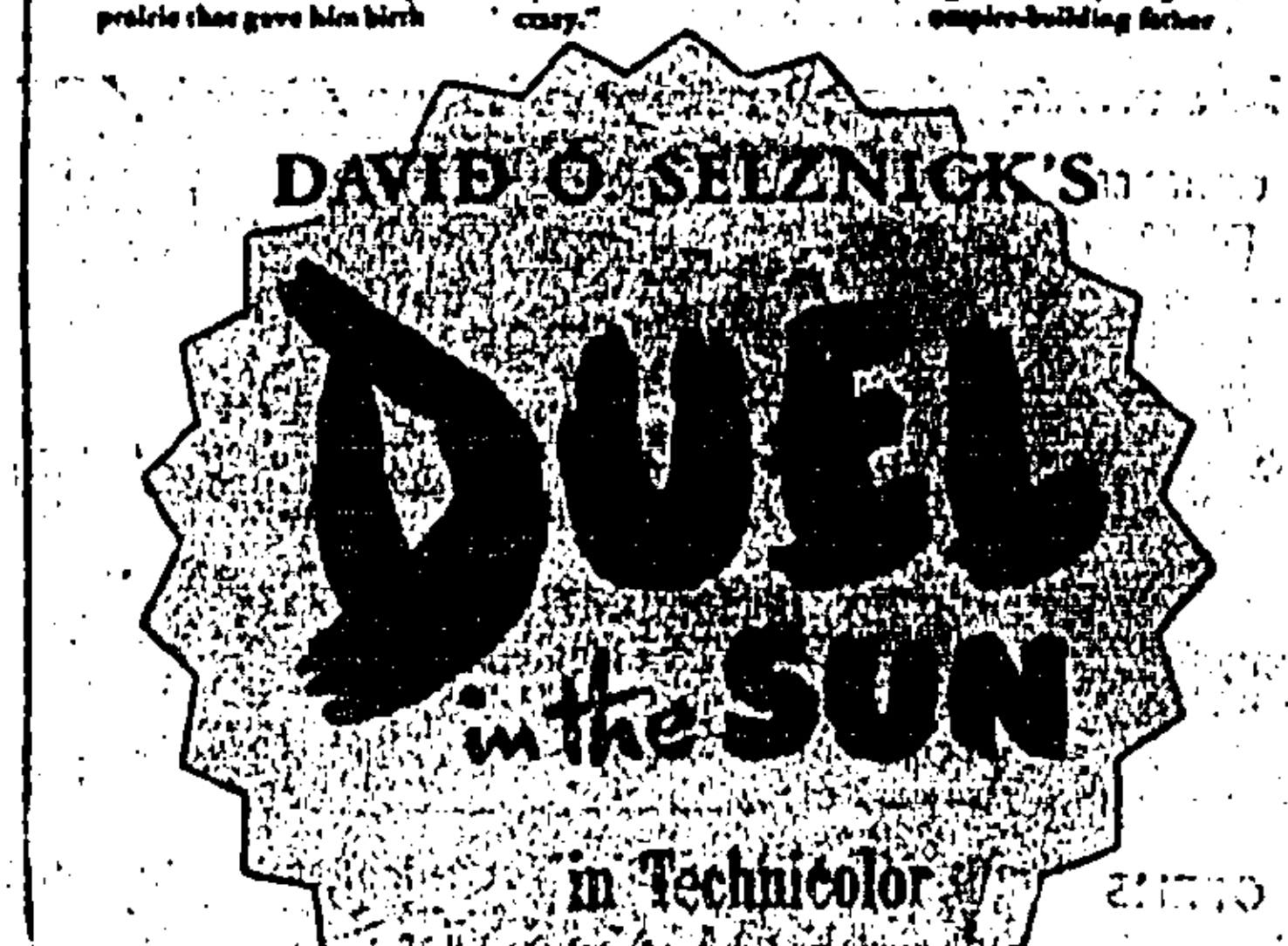
KING'S LIBERTY

Air-Conditioned

SHOWING TO-DAY
SPECIAL TIMES: AT 2.30, 5.00, 7.20 & 9.40 P.M.



GREGORY PECK JENNIFER JONES JOSEPH COTTEN
"Love Me Tender" ... during action, scene of death ... violence in the wild-romantic picture that gave him birth
"Fury" ... the ultimate half-breed ... built by the devil to drive men crazy
"Love Me Tender" ... a young, idealistic, rebellious against the tyranny of his empire-building father



Starring JENNIFER JONES GREGORY PECK JOSEPH COTTEN
with a cast of 2500 • Directed by KING VIDOR

With LIONEL BARRYMORE • HERBERT MARSHALL
LILLIAN GISH
WALTER HUSTON • CHARLES BICKFORD

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★ FINAL SHOWING TO-DAY ★
4 SHOWS AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



WITH ENGLISH SUBTITLES
ALSO LATEST GAUMONT-BRITISH
AND PARAMOUNT NEWS

TO-MORROW

HERBERT WILCOX
ANNA NEAGLE
IN HER GREATEST PERFORMANCE
SINCE "VICTORIAN GREAT"

Elizabeth & Lady Mary
with
MRS WILLIAMS
in a double performance

SHOWING TO-DAY

At 2.30, 5.10, 7.30 & 9.40 P.M.
TO-DAY
MATESTIC
AIR-CONDITIONED

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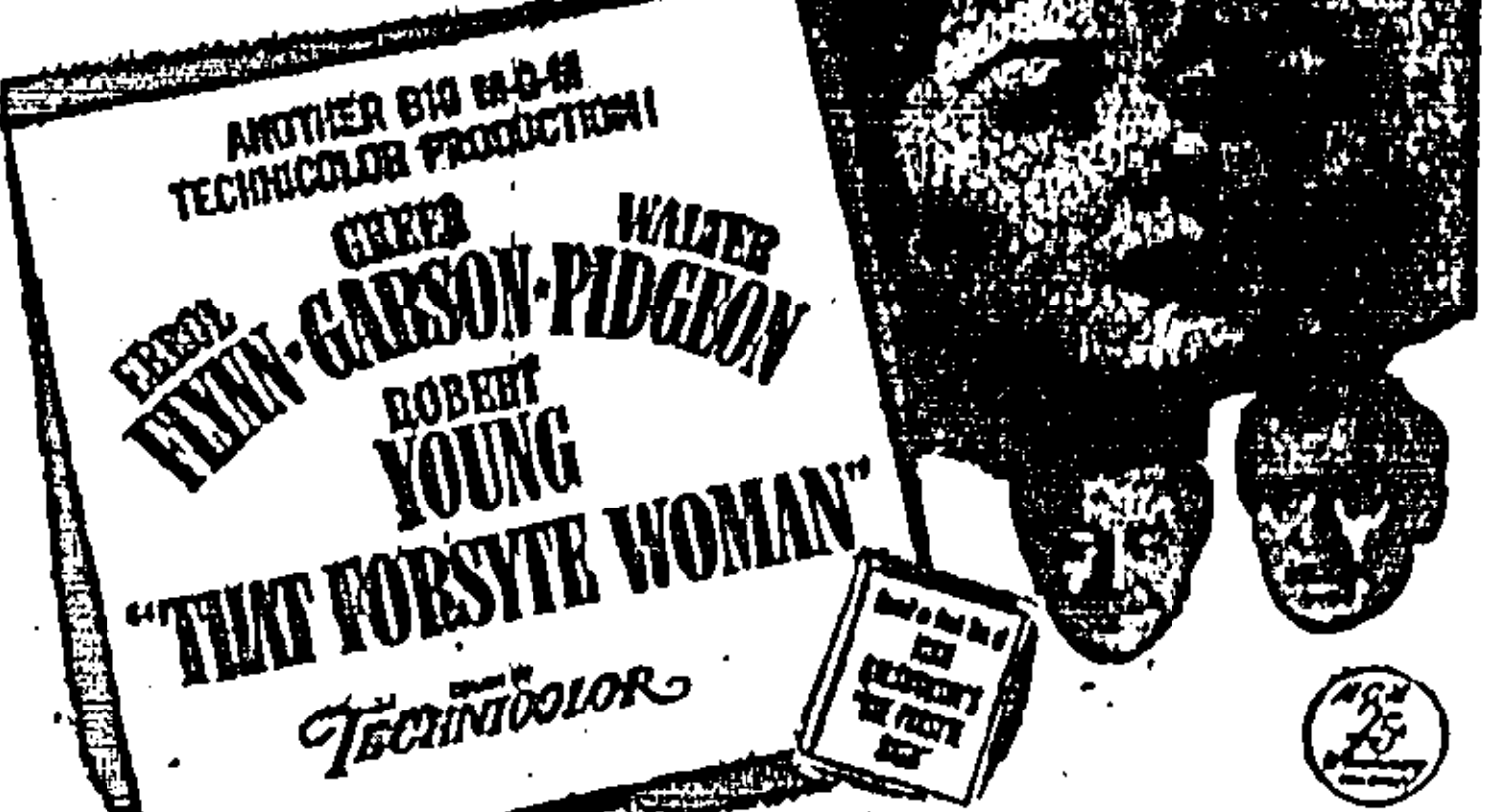
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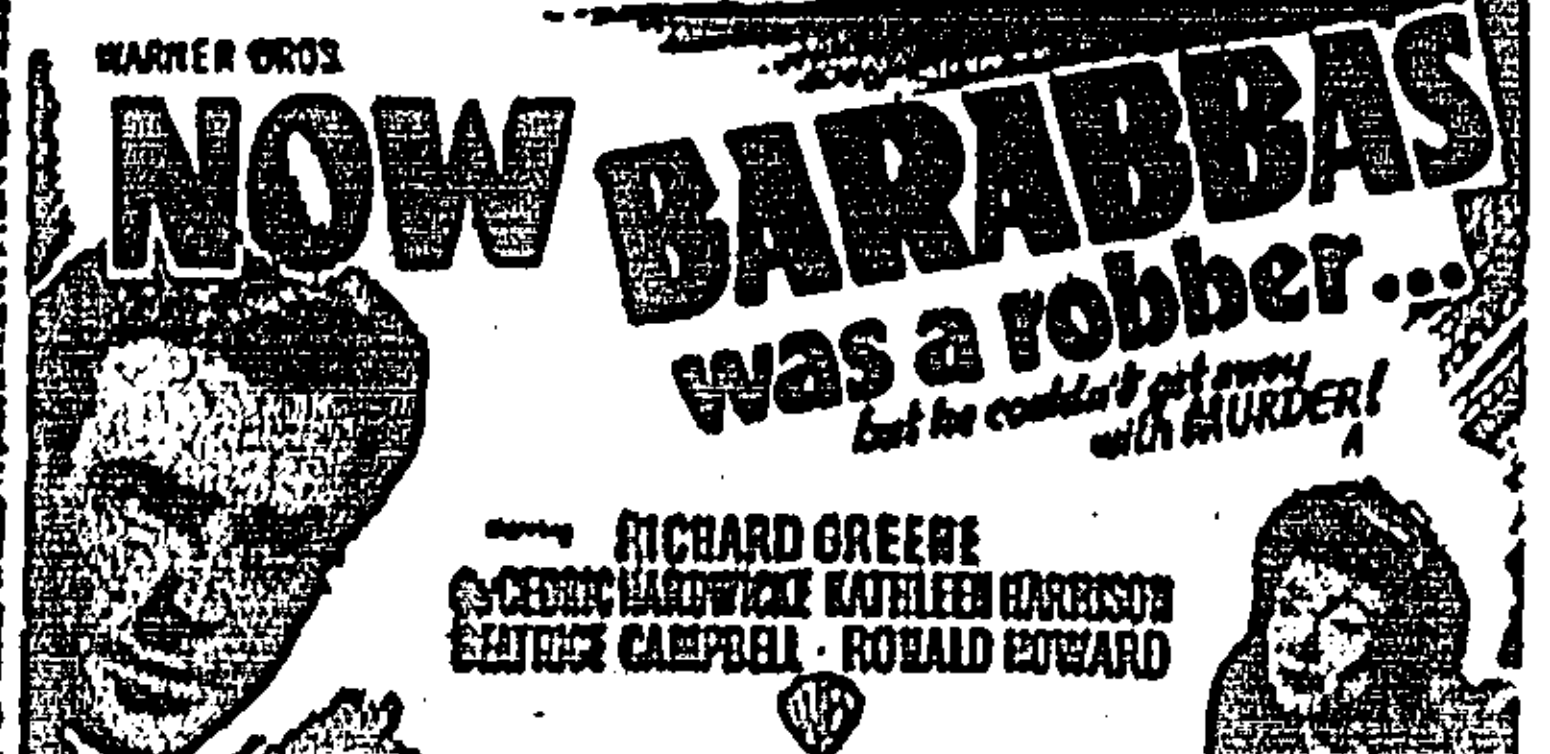
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A FILM 'MUST' THE ROYAL COMMAND FILM!

This is the story of THAT Forsyte Woman and the three men who were such fools about her!



TO-DAY ONLY
AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

The soaring inside story of men inside!



OPENS TO-MORROW
M-G-M's Big Technicolor Production!
"THAT FORSYTE WOMAN"
Errol FLYNN • Greer GARSON

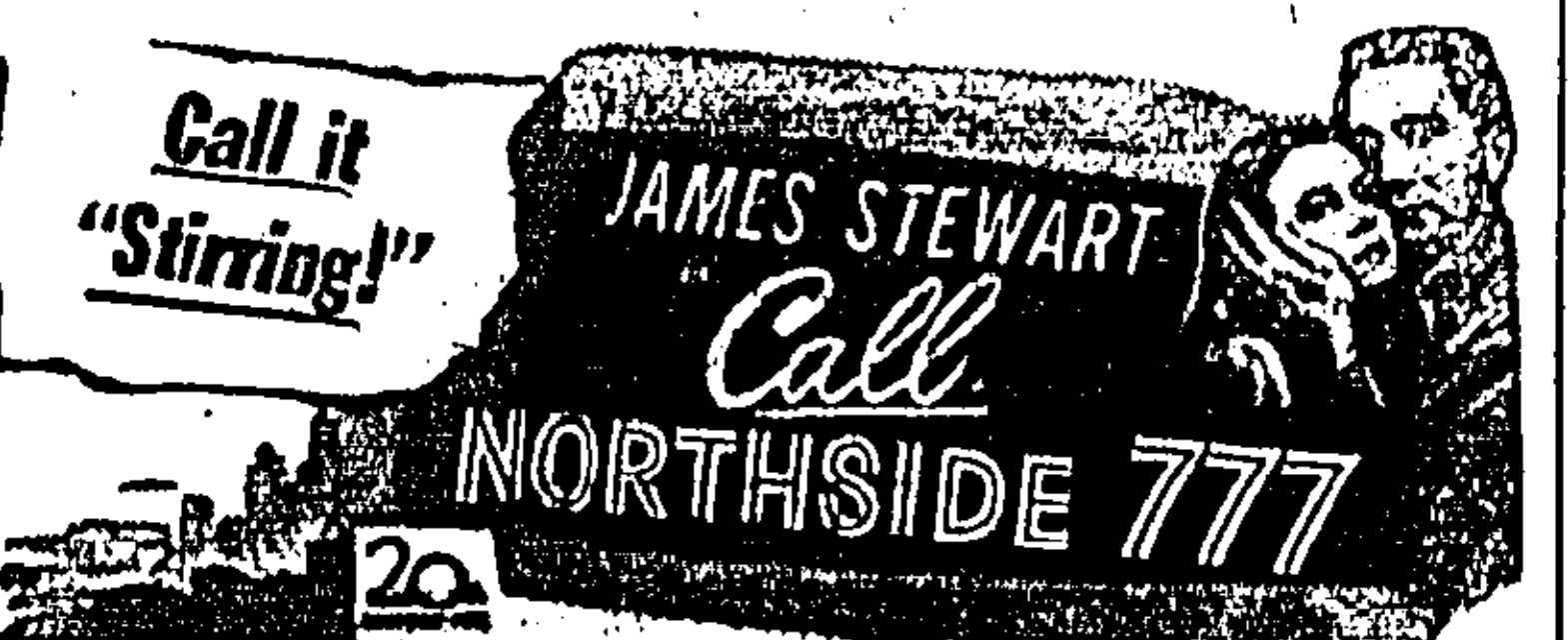
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A PICTURE TO MAKE YOUR HEART SING OUT WITH FUN AND JOY!

Carol RAYE • Richard TAUBER
in
"WALTZ TIME"
DIRECTED BY PAUL L. STEIN
A 20th Century-Fox Picture

COMMENCING TO-MORROW
THE MOST THRILLING, BREATH-TAKING
HEART-RENDING SAGA OF THE LAST WAR!
PRESTON FOSTER • WILLIAM BENDIX
LLOYD NOLAN
in
"GUADALCANAL DIARY"
A 20th Century-Fox Picture.

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BROADWAY
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AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

This Picture is Bigger Than: "THE HOUSE ON 92nd STREET" & "STREET WITH NO NAME."



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"THE SKAT'S FEAT"
An U.S.S.R. Picture

DON IDDON'S DIARY

New York,
Tuesday

All of a sudden the £
has become popular

LEAVE New York for a fortnight and what happens? The British £, dismissed as so much wall-paper when I took-off for Texas and Mexico, is now strenuously sought after.

The telephone rings constantly in the Daily Mail office here. "What about the £? Bound to go up, isn't it? Heard about the flow of gold to England? Quite a come-back."

The financial expert of the Associated Press comes in and expresses his high opinion of the £. The Wall Street Journal inquires about a possible three-dollar rate for sterling.

Tourists line up at the counters of Cook's and the American Express agencies in Fifth-avenue. They want £'s.

The financiers downtown are in the market for £'s. The despised, denounced, beaten-down currency of the United Kingdom and the sterling area is being promoted and praised as solid, stable, and safe.

Every time a spokesman in London denies that any revaluation of the £ at a higher level is contemplated there are immediate cries of "Aha! the shrewd British—always were financial wizards. Denials mean nothing; you can bet your bottom dollar that sterling's going up."

Pleasant change

It is so nice to come home to such a rosy atmosphere. It is stimulating to be considered solvent again. For months I have been handled with consummate care by my American friends, treated delicately as the impoverished representative of a country on the rocks—a man hardly able to pay for his round of drinks or the taxi fare.

Now my standing is restored. I have £'s, and I might even be able to lend dollars.

The dollars would obviously come in handy for the politicians. They need them for the pay-offs and the deals which are the outstanding features of the current election campaign.

It seems that every candidate is involved in some transaction and arrangement. No one is in the clear.

Indiscreet letters testifying to "irreconcilable and unbreakable" agreements have descended like snowstorms on the party platforms.

Mr. Truman's Democrats, experts in barter and the sale of office, profess disgust and despair that their opponents have been promising political jobs for services rendered or challenges withdrawn.

Mr. Dewey's Republicans, skilled in the "fix" and the compromise, declare their outrage at their rivals' raffish rewards.

Voters bored

THE city is not as rough, tough, and robust as it used to be. When politicians begin to have consciences something strange has happened to New York.

Political deals here are inevitable. They are always with us. I find no anger among the voters. They are bored by the blather. They want houses, a dollar that rings true and buys hard, security for themselves and for the country.

Particularly they would like the real reason for the Truman-McArthur meeting, and the true story of what went on at Wake.

Mr. Truman is Commander-in-Chief and the boss. Why did he have to fly a 15,000-mile round trip to see the hired help, however distinguished and brilliant the help might be?

Had MacArthur threatened to resign?

Anyone would think that sovereign rulers of separate States had met, and I expect the two Powers to exchange Ambassadors at any moment.

Mr. Truman is said to have acted "like an insurance salesman who has at last signed up an important prospect," and MacArthur "appeared dubious over the extent of the coverage."

Pay, pay, pay

WELL, the American public pays the premium. The public is paying more and more—and it is beginning to hurt. America cannot foot all the bills all over the world all the time. There never has been such generosity. Fifteen thousand million pounds in foreign aid since the war.

Here the mood is for self-discipline and for self-criticism. Distillers have been asked to cut their production of whisky by 15 per cent., and spending on racetracks, dance halls, amusement parks, and cinemas has been curbed. Instalment buying has been slashed.

Prices are now completely out of hand and there is even frightening talk of the flight from the dollar. It is not a flight but a somewhat hurried departure. Actually the dollar is worth about half its value of ten years ago.

Naturally the workers are demanding wage increases, and they are getting five to ten per cent. boosts from coast to coast. But as soon as their pay envelopes are fattened the machinery pump up the cost of living again. The vicious circle has become a nightmare and inflation floats up to the stratosphere.

It is all rather like a lurid serial story. Will Harry Truman save Miss America from a fate worse than death? Is there time to snatch the heroine to safety before disaster? See next week's gripping instalment—or, better, buy pounds.

The women, with 70 per cent. of the nation's wealth, have the most to lose. They suggest one plain solution—more production. And they are right.

The Dionnes

The Dionne quintuplets, shy, sweet, and unsophisticated, have been in town, singing "The Sidewalks of New York," and hemmed in and harassed by escorts of motor-cycles.

The quintuplets are free of artifice. They have been beautifully brought up, and they shame every strutting, drum-major-like who prances down the avenues here. They are dressed with almost austere severity.

Fashion experts here are appalled. They say that glitter and colour, satin and sparkle, diamonds, great or make-believe, challenge the stars are the vogue for the autumn. The newest look is to wear jewels fastened on to the skin by suction.

The quintuplets say: "No, thank you." They have been the most welcome visitors New York has had for a long time. Broadway and Hollywood have of course offered all sorts of lures and inducements, but the quintuplets are not interested. Anyway, the entertainment competition is fierce just now. Ethel Merman is a strident

success in "Call Me Madam," a musical satire on Perle Mesta, though the show could be better. Merman is magnificent singing "The Hostess with the Mostest" on the Bull. And Mrs. Mesta will probably be promoted from Minister to an Ambassadorship.

Lily Pons abandoning operatic dignity is taking on the Merman manner, singing "Diamonds Are a Girl's Best Friend" and going through a burlesque routine with wiggling hips and seductive postures to show her versatility—or something.

The British play "Daphne Laureola," starring Edith Evans and Cecil Parker, will be withdrawn next week—too expensive!

Bogart's aim

HUMPHREY BOGART is completely unperturbed at being barred from the Stork and El Morocco night clubs here. "It takes a long time to develop a repulsive character like mine; you've got to work at it. I plan to get barred from Madison-square Garden."

Bob Hope says evening gowns got more daring all the time; the front is now daring the back.

Heard around town: Now that President Truman and General MacArthur have met, a non-aggression pact is expected.

Uncle Sam has surpassed Atlas—he is carrying the world with all the world's hands in his pockets.

Footnote: Too many politicians act because they feel the heat, not see the light.

GREEKS ASK FAVOUR OF FORMER ENEMY

By MICHAEL MANNING

ATHENS. To save the lives of 180,000 families, the Greek Government is today officially asking favours from a German they at one time labelled as a war criminal.

And the Greeks complain that America, Britain, and several other countries are responsible for forcing them to an act of humiliation.

Before the war, half of Greece's exported tobacco went to Germany, and the Germans liked the taste of cigarettes made from it.

But after the war, the taste of the German smoker changed in favour of American Virginian cigarettes, smuggled into that country.

American tobacco producers grasped this opportunity to conquer the German market, and oust the Greek product from its predominant position. "Every packet of American cigarettes a GI gives his German girl friend helps to condemn one Greek family of tobacco growers to death by starvation," a Greek official told me.

Apart from the loss of the German market, Britain and other countries which were Greece's customers before the war now buy their tobacco from Turkey, where it is cheaper, though not of the same fine quality.

LEFT TO ROT

The last two years' production of Greek tobacco, amounting to some 100,000 tons (enough to cover the needs of Greek

smokers for 10 years) is left to rot in Greek storehouses, and unless Greece finds customers for it soon, there will be much poverty among the Greeks—one in every seven—who depend upon this product for their living.

Finding no other way out, the Greek Government set themselves to reconquer the taste of the German smoker and repel the invasion of Virginian tobacco.

But the German official with whom they had to deal concerning the import of tobacco in Western Germany was a Dr. Hess, whose extradition was demanded by the Greek Bureau of War Criminals for alleged crimes in Greece during the German occupation.

SIMPLE PROCESS

When the Germans occupied Greece, Dr. Hess thought it advisable to set up a "business" of his own. With the assistance of nine Germans who were employed in tobacco concerns in Greece, he established what they called "the monopoly for the collection of tobacco for the needs of the German Army."

As they were allowed to wear the uniforms of German officers, the process was very simple. Dr. Hess and his party toured the country, which they knew well, and it is alleged, forced Greek tobacco growers into handing over their stocks. Objections meant prison.

In a small district in the south of Greece they removed 22,000 tons of tobacco stored there. One of the producers who was forced at the point of a gun, to hand over his £5,000 worth of stock, received one

shilling. "You cannot complain if the German Army does not pay," he was told. The landing of British troops in Greece in 1944 marked the end of Dr. Hess's career in this country. He and his assistants flew to Germany with top-ranking German officers, and when Hitler was defeated the Greek Bureau of War Criminals asked the Allies for their extradition.

LIVES AT STAKE

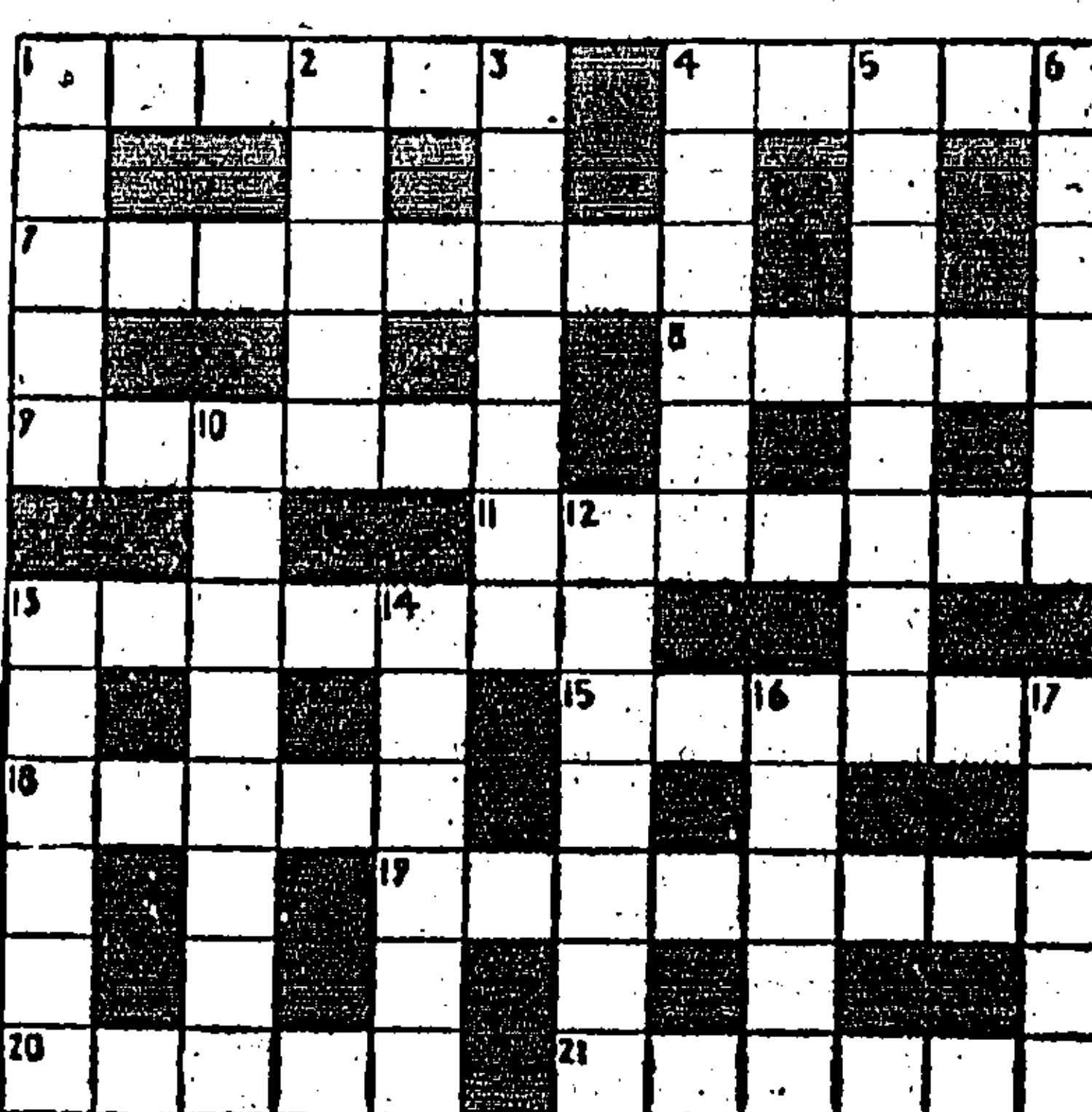
But recently everything had to be cancelled. The very lives of 180,000 Greek families were at stake—the same families who were ruined by Dr. Hess during the war. The Greek Government had to make a courageous move.

Relying on a clause of a law of 1945 which provided leniency for the Communists who had taken part in the armed uprising, the Cabinet Council decided to exonerate Dr. Hess and two of his "assistants" since, according to the law, "important national issues were involved."

When the decision was approved, and duly notified to the persons concerned—including the astounded officials of the Greek Bureau of War Criminals—the Greek Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. George Palamides, was informed that he was expected at Bonn, where he would negotiate with Dr. Hess for the exportation of Greek tobacco to Germany.

But Greek tobacco growers who crowded the Bureau of War Criminals to demand extradition said: "We would rather starve than ask favours of him. If he dares come to Greece we'll kill him."

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- 1 Dunce
- 4 Yawns
- 7 Discontinue meetings
- 8 Tree
- 9 Drum
- 11 Came out
- 12 Worldly
- 15 Yellowish
- 18 Be upbraid
- 19 Oppressive demand
- 20 Destroyed
- 21 Anger

DOWN

- 1 Headquarters of regiment
- 2 Primary
- 3 Rule prescribed
- 4 Lubricate
- 5 Lash
- 6 Used frugally
- 10 Handcuffs
- 12 Communication
- 13 Sufferer for a cause
- 14 Talled
- 16 Subsequently
- 17 Shrink

WEDNESDAY'S CROSSWORD: Across: 1 Bins, 4 Cremato, 8 Axes, 9 Camp, 10 Amiable, 11 Fess, 12 Haul, 14 Stinger, 17 Edged, 19 Brake, 20 Pay-roll, 21 Epoc, 27 Linn, 28 Cabinet, 29 Elan, 30 Grow, 31 Referee, 32 Stew. Down: 2 Inroad, 3 Sample, 4 Crass, 5 Remote, 6 Meant, 7 Tulle, 12 Hoop, 13 Ugly, 15 Trip, 16 Rake, 18 Allege, 20 Runways, 21 Sedate, 23 Amaze, 24 Raise, 25 Little.

FERD'NAND

In the (Pic)nick of Time



SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



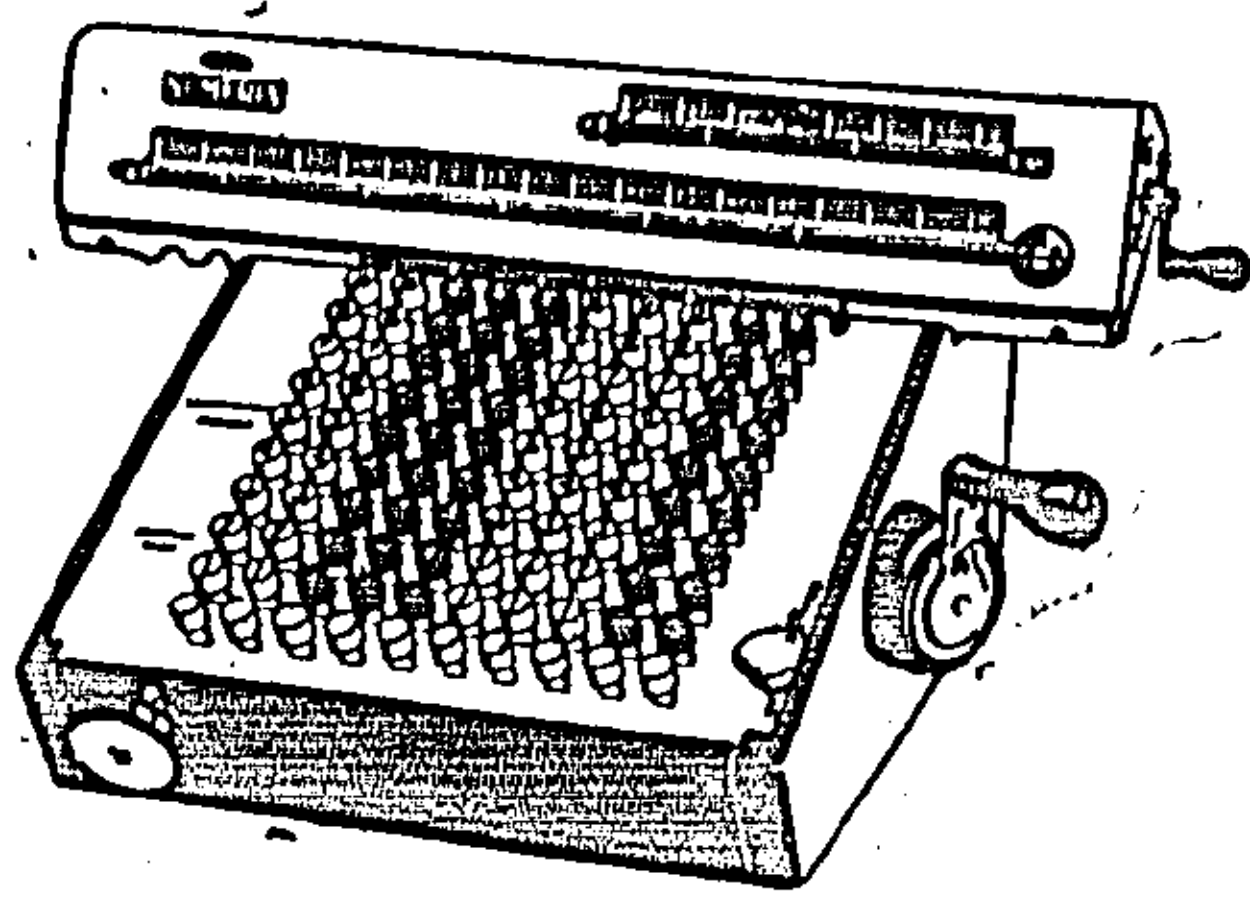
Achievement Of Czech Doctors

Prague, Nov. 29. Czechoslovakia's State Health Institute has perfected a method of recovering regenerating streptomycin from the urine of patients treated with the drug, according to a claim made by the Prague newspaper Svobodne Slovo.

About a third of the total amount given to a patient can be regenerated and altered for re-use under the new process, the paper said, so that the final loss of the drug was reduced from about 45 to 15 percent.—Reuter.

By Mik

NUMERIA



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The small Calculating machine of unlimited possibilities.

BIG CAPACITY • EASILY OPERATED
EXACTNESS • SMALL VOLUME
LIGHT WEIGHT • PLEASING APPEARANCE

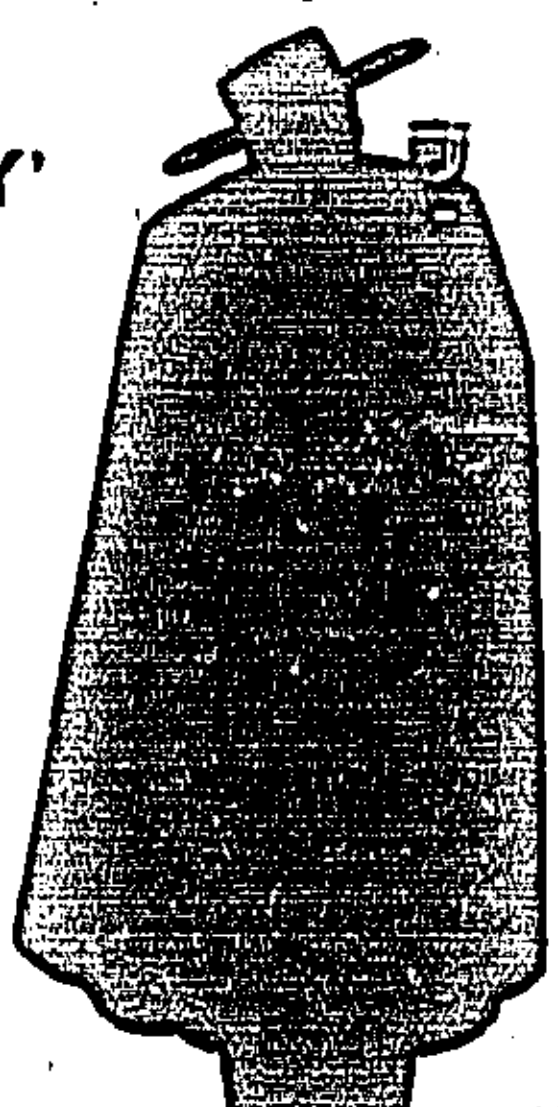
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to His Majesty King George VI

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SHERRY

'DRY DON'
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When you want something to back up your training, to give you extra stamina—choose BOVRIL every time. Bovril puts beef into you; it fortifies you for a strenuous game. A cup of hot Bovril before the match will help to keep you going at full speed—and it's a good move to make BOVRIL a full-time habit.



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THE DOWNFALL OF AN EDWARDIAN SPORTSMAN

ROBERT Standish Sievier was an Edwardian sportsman. He was well known on every racecourse and at every sporting gathering from Hurst Park to the National Sporting Club. He would gamble on anything and drink with anybody, and so, not unnaturally, was known among his sporting friends as, "Good old Bob Sievier."

In appearance he was a shade flamboyant; his clothes were rather louder than customary and his language rather more forceful than necessary, but that was all part of his Edwardian character.

He had been good enough to present his admiring sycophants with a short volume containing some details of his boisterous career. He had married a lady of fortune; he had even received an invitation to a Royal function and he had been a member of well-known sporting clubs as far afield as Melbourne, Australia.

He had owned one of the best-known racehorses of his time, a mare named Sceptre. For a short time he had been a book-maker. He was a great patriot. To a Company of Imperial Yeomanry, departing for service in South Africa, he had promised insurance against death or injury, so that each might face the risks of war without anxiety for his dependants.

Greatest pride

But his greatest pride lay in his gambling exploits. There was not a game of skill or chance on which he was not prepared to risk a fortune; even at billiards he had played for stakes of many hundreds of pounds, particularly against a man named Horne, with whom he played one night at Monte Carlo.

But Sievier was also a journalist. He owned and conducted a periodical known as The Winning Post, a peculiar paper which published a series of short biographies entitled "In Class Houses," which contained details of the life history of well-known personalities.

And, chosen for inclusion in the series, was an article concerning the history of a certain Mr Jack Joel.

Mr Joel was a gentleman who had made a fortune in South Africa, and in whose life there was apparently some incident which he was not particularly anxious to revise. In consequence he requested that the publication should not take place, and in reply he received an assurance that his wishes would be carried out provided Mr Sievier received £5,000.

Not unnaturally, Mr Joel came to the conclusion that such a demand savoured of blackmail, and his view was considerably reinforced when he was informed that if the article did appear a portrait of Mr Joel would also be included with a photograph of a well-known criminal on either side of him.

Amazing results

Mr Joel decided to prosecute Sievier as a blackmailer, and the subsequent proceedings had amazing results. Far from disparaging Sievier, his popularity increased a thousandfold. His friends rallied to his assistance; one, a Mr Topping, subscribed £1,000 towards the cost of his defence.

Siever indignantly denied that he had ever demanded £5,000, or any sum, and that the whole story was invented by Joel and was nothing but a trick to bring about his ruin.

Siever's trial took place at the Central Criminal Court, and, brilliantly defended by Rufus Isaacs, he was triumphantly acquitted.

The chief witness for the prosecution, a friend of Sievier's named Mills, was more than half-hearted in his evidence, and the case practically collapsed.

Siever received an ovation. From the mere position of a popular sportsman, he became almost a national hero. His appearance was greeted with frenzied cries of "Good old Bob," and even his counsel was acclaimed in the universal approbation.

Unfortunately, he was not content to rest on his laurels. Feeling, no doubt, that his position as a critic of rival sportsmen was now assured, he proceeded to launch a new series of attacks, and for his victim he selected Richard Wootton, a racehorse trainer.

No terrors

Wootton was an Australian who had been remarkably successful in Britain. In company with his two sons, Frank and Stanley, who were among the leading jockeys of the day, he practically swept the board, and it was no doubt in consequence of the position all three enjoyed that Robert Sievier thought they would prove likely subjects for attack.

The possibility of an action at law had no terrors for him. No jury could possibly give a verdict otherwise than in his favour.

But Wootton was not the kind of man to submit tamely to attack. Although not possessed of Sievier's gay demeanour, he was a determined person likely to prove a dangerous enemy; moreover, he had known Sievier in Australia, and was aware of many details of his hectic life.

He determined to carry the war into his adversary's camp. With great care and after much investigation, he prepared a short account of Sievier's achievements in the world of sport, and caused the story to be circulated on every racecourse in the country in the form of a small pamphlet.

It described Sievier as a thorough scoundrel, calling him a blackmailer, a cardsharp, and a common thief.

Such a document, if untrue, was too scurrilous to be ignored; every racing man knew its contents, even Sievier's most staunch supporters urged that some reply was necessary if he was to retain his great reputation. Sievier knew it too, and issued a writ for libel, determined to prove once more that an English jury would vindicate an English sportsman.

Sensation

Mr Wootton took a different view. In his defence he pleaded that every allegation in his pamphlet was true.

The action was the sensation of the day. The court of the Lord Chief Justice was thronged with an excited crowd of racing men an hour before Lord Reading took his seat. Sievier must have thought himself to be more than fortunate in having as his judge the man who, as Rufus Isaacs, had been his counsel in the earlier action.

Moreover, there were considerable grounds for Sievier's optimism. Wootton had used plain words, every one of which would have to be proved true.

Indiscretions and peccadilloes would be insufficient to justify the libels. "Cardsharp," "thief," and "blackmailer" were strong words. Would it be possible to satisfy any jury that the verdict given at the Central Criminal Court in the Joel case had been wrong?

Siever's appearance at the Royal Courts of Justice was almost a repetition of his earlier triumph. As he drove gaily to the courts he was escorted by a cheering crowd; cries of "Good old Bob" greeted him both outside and inside the court, and the police had the greatest difficulty in keeping the voracious enthusiasm within the bounds of decency.

Bright smile

With a bright smile on his face, and a gorgeous carnation in his buttonhole, "Good old Bob" looked the beau ideal of an English sportsman against whom any allegation of dishonesty was unthinkable.

He needed no counsel to represent him this time. Completely confident, he had decided to conduct his case himself. A simple-hearted sportsman would be able to appeal to a jury as no advocate could hope to do. Moreover, he considered himself mentally superior to any member of the Bar.

His appearance in the witness box was everything his most enthusiastic supporters could have wished. Gay, debonaire, he was disarming in his frankness. "I do not profess to be a saint," he said. "I am a gambler. I have been a gambler all my life. Like all good sportsmen I have had my ups and downs. I have owned the best horses in the world. Also the worst."

"I am known on every racecourse, and I gladly offer my character to the investigation of anyone who dares to question it. First and last I am an English sportsman, and so I would be judged."

One could almost hear the jury answer: "Good old Bob." Robert Sievier was not going to be an easy man to cross-examine. Finesse would be a waste of time; good humour would be an error. Direct methods would be required.

THE CASE-BOOK OF SIR PATRICK HASTINGS, KC

—CHAPTER FOUR—

He faced me with a smile of good-natured amusement. "You know that Mr Wootton has said you are a blackmailer and a thief?"

"Oh, yes."

"I am going to suggest that you are in every way a scoundrel and that your racing career should be ended once and for all."

For a moment Mr Sievier seemed slightly disconcerted. So it was going to be hard fighting!

"For any particular reason?"

"Many. Let us take one. Supposing an English sportsman played a game of billiards with a friend at a time when the friend was so drunk that he could not hold a cue, would he be a gross fraud to win large sums of money on such a game?"

There could be only one answer to such a question: "Yes."

"Do you know a man named Horne?" I asked.

Once again Sievier was his jovial self.

"I knew him well," he said. "There were two of them; two brothers. One was known as 'Hunting' Horne, and one as 'Drinking' Horne. When 'Hunting' Horne went hunting he generally fell off."

Last laugh

Siever's friends laughed loudly, and he joined in their laughter, but it was the last time he was to laugh that day. The description of "Drinking" Horne was perhaps unfortunate. It was in "Drinking" Horne that I was interested. He was the man who lost large sums at billiards when he played with Robert Sievier one night in Monte Carlo.

"Did Horne pay his loss that night by cheque?"

"He did."

"If Horne was, in fact, so drunk as not to know what he was doing, it would be essential that he should pay his debt that night before he became sober?"

"Ridiculous!"

"Who signed the cheque?"

"Horne."

"Who wrote out the body of the cheque?"

"I did."

"Was that because Horne was so drunk that he could not write it out himself?"

This Sievier indignantly denied. He also denied that at

the conclusion of the evening the floor was littered with uncompleted cheques all in Sievier's handwriting, and with attempted signatures by Horne so unrecognisable as to be worthless. It was so easy to make denials in the absence of Horne himself. But there were some final questions which required a good deal more explanation.

"The next morning did Horne repudiate the cheque?"

"He did."

"Was that on the ground that he had been too drunk to know what he had signed?"

"It may have been."

"And, in consequence of what had occurred, that night, did the British Consul at Monte Carlo direct you to leave the Principality and not come back?"

For that there could be no satisfactory explanation. Insensibly the whole atmosphere in court began to change. Was Sievier quite the honest sportsman he had seemed?

"Not that I remember."

"Did you ever insure one single soldier for a penny piece?"

"No."

By this time any claim that Sievier may have had to be regarded as a good sportsman, or, indeed, an honourable member of society, had almost disappeared. But he was quite clever enough to know that the strongest ground upon which he could take his stand had not yet been touched.

"I have been acquitted at the Central Criminal Court," he said. "Compared with that fact, there is nothing else that matters. You have called me a blackmailer. And that you can never prove."

In vain

I told him we were going to try.

In vain Sievier appealed to the Lord Chief Justice for protection; in vain he raised the plea that as he had been acquitted at the Central Criminal Court, no one should be allowed again to maintain the truth of a charge upon which he had been found Not Guilty.

Sternly he was reminded that this time the issue was being tried in a libel case before a Civil Court, and if the defendant desired to take upon themselves the risk of reopening the matter, they were entitled so to do, whatever might be the chance of success or failure.

And nobody knew better than the Lord Chief Justice how difficult that task would be. The whole issue must depend on the story to be told by the man Mills. In the past he had proved to be Sievier's greatest asset at his trial. Nobody had ever questioned his integrity, and he was undoubtedly Sievier's friend.

A change

I had not been present at the hearing of the criminal trial and was, therefore, untrammelled by a recollection of the sentiments which then prevailed.

But on this occasion the atmosphere was very different. At the Central Criminal Court the crowded building was with Sievier to a man. No inquiry had been made into his past adventures, and throughout the trial he remained, as he had been before it started, the object of popular admiration and regard.

This time there was a change. The jury had leaped something of Sievier's past.

Siever finally admitted, under cross-examination, that he had made some attacks upon Jack Joel, and that he had received £5,000 from his friend Mills, but he indignantly denied that the money had been paid as blackmail. It had been nothing but a friendly loan between two friends.

Mills had said that before, and would say it again, and Sievier challenged us to put his old friend into the witness box to deny it. In his indignation at finding his innocence being questioned once again, Robert Sievier seemed to regain that air of confidence, indeed arrogance, which for the past few hours had slightly languished.

It was under these conditions that Mills entered the witness box. From the outset it was obvious that he was a most un-

willing witness, and above all was anxious to say no word to injure his old friend Robert Sievier.

With difficulty I obtained the information that he knew of the attacks by Sievier against Joel, and further, that he himself had handed to Sievier a cheque for £5,000; but beyond that he would not go. And as it was not within my rights to cross-examine him, indeed I should not have been allowed to do so, I was obliged to leave the matter there.

But to Sievier, when his turn came to ask the questions, Mills was far more accommodating; indeed, he was prepared to accept any suggestion that was made to him; it was true, he said, that no question or thought of blackmail ever arose; indeed Sievier had flatly refused to take any money whatever from Jack Joel; as for the £5,000, it was nothing but a friendly loan to Sievier from himself.

If Mills had been a wholly unbiased witness that story might have been accepted, but his partiality was too apparent to be easily dismissed. The necessity for a few further questions by way of re-examination appeared to be indicated.

Latitude

They had to be framed with some care, as there is a limit to the latitude allowed to counsel re-examining his own witness, but Mr Mills was asked to give some further details of this strange transaction. He did so—with obvious regret.

"Had Sievier shown you any photographs to be incorporated with the proposed article on Joel?"

"He had."

"Who did the photographs represent?"

"Two well-known criminals."

"Where were they to be placed?"

"One on each side of a picture of Joel himself."

"What for?"

Mr Mills began to be confused. "I do not know."

"How could the publication be prevented?"

"If Mr Joel paid £5,000."

"Did Mr Joel hand you £5,000?"

"Yes."

"What did you do with the money?"

"I handed it to Mr Sievier."

"And was the publication stopped?"

"It was."

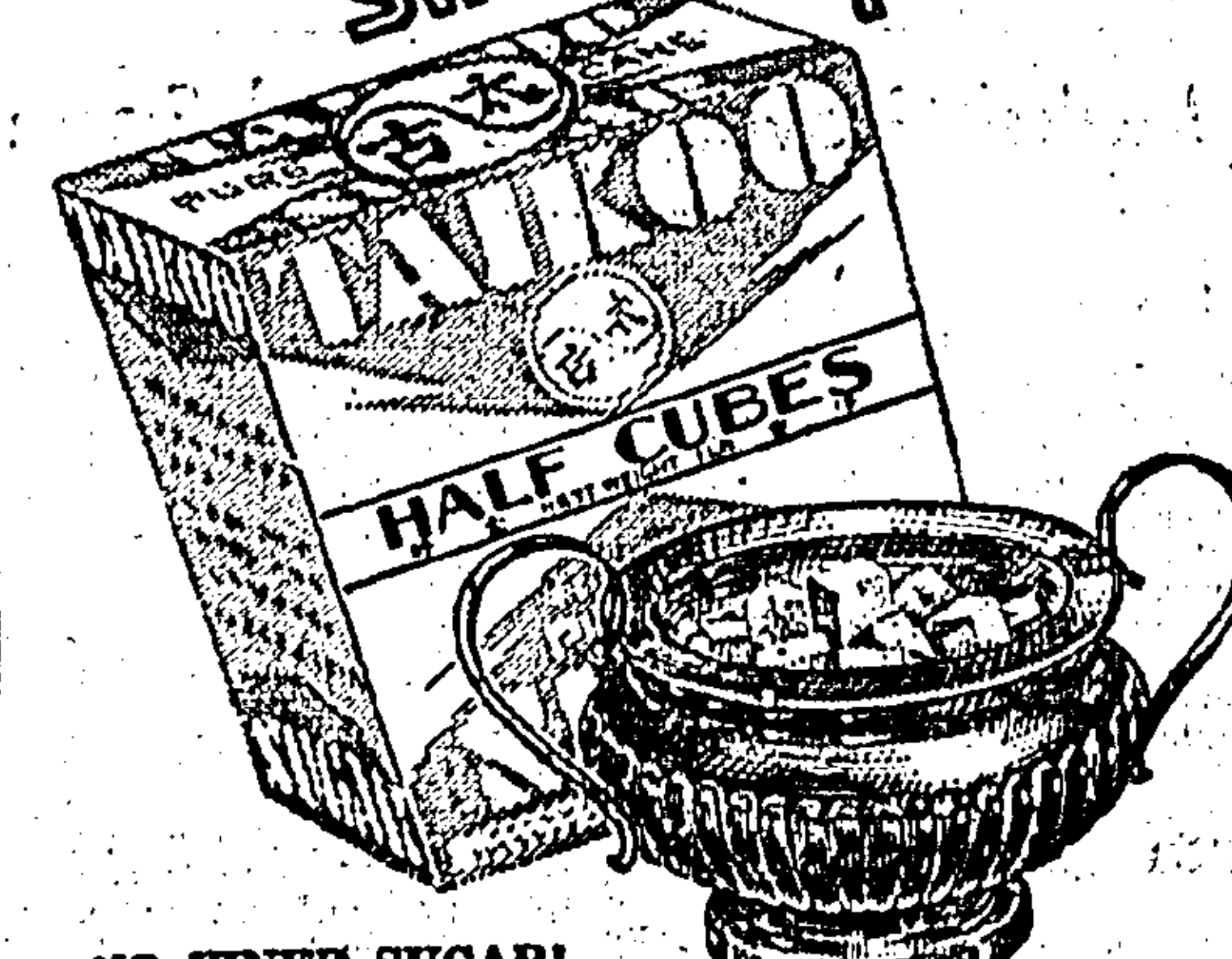
No avail

Once again Sievier raised his protest, but it was of no avail. The story had come out at last. In no protracted trial is it possible to know the points which to the jury appear to be of most importance. It may have been the evidence of Mr Mills. I do not know.

But there was one particular admission made by Robert Sievier which was so disgraceful that it may well have turned the scales against him, and disclosed him to the jury as a man without a shred of decent feeling.

When his friend Mr Topping came to the rescue of Robert Sievier with the loan of £1,000 towards the expenses of defending the criminal charge (Contd. on Page 7, Col. 6)

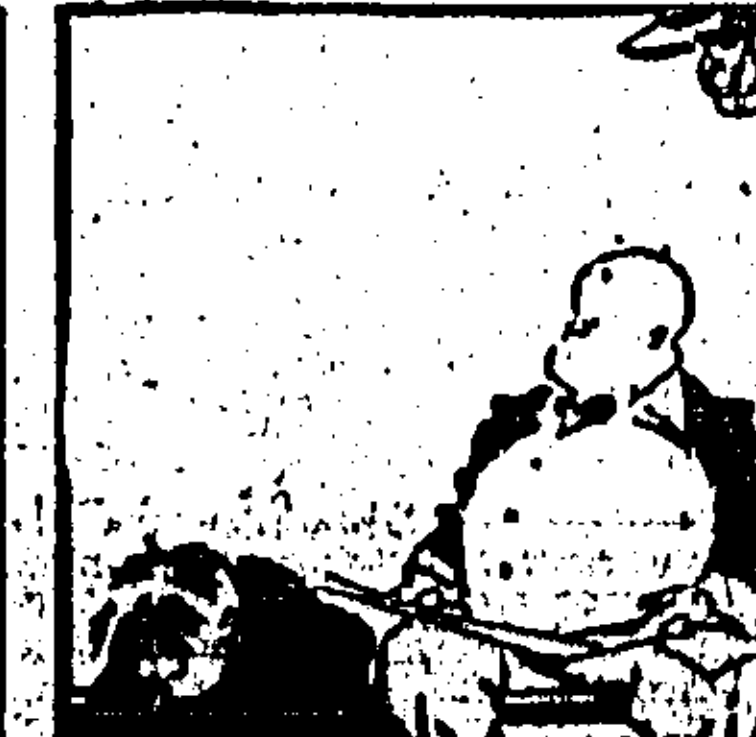
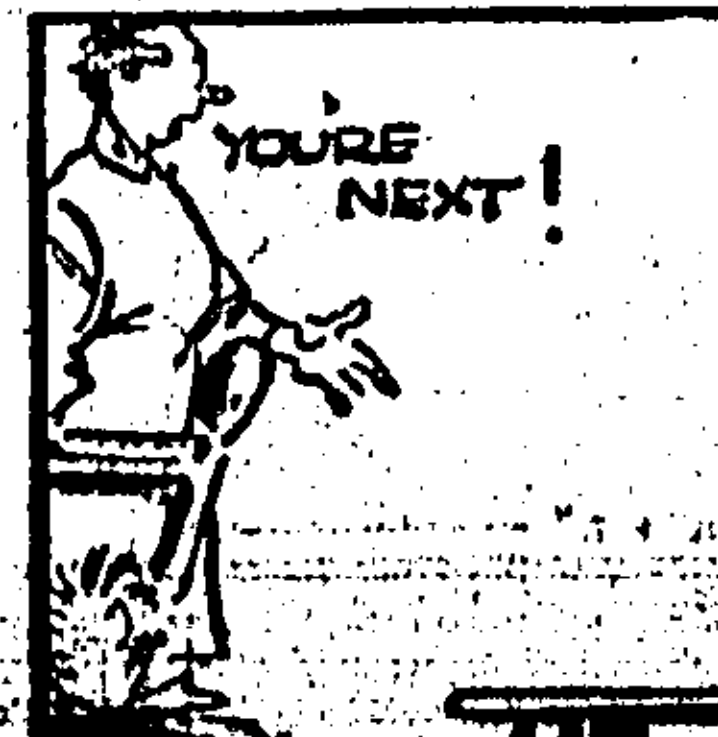
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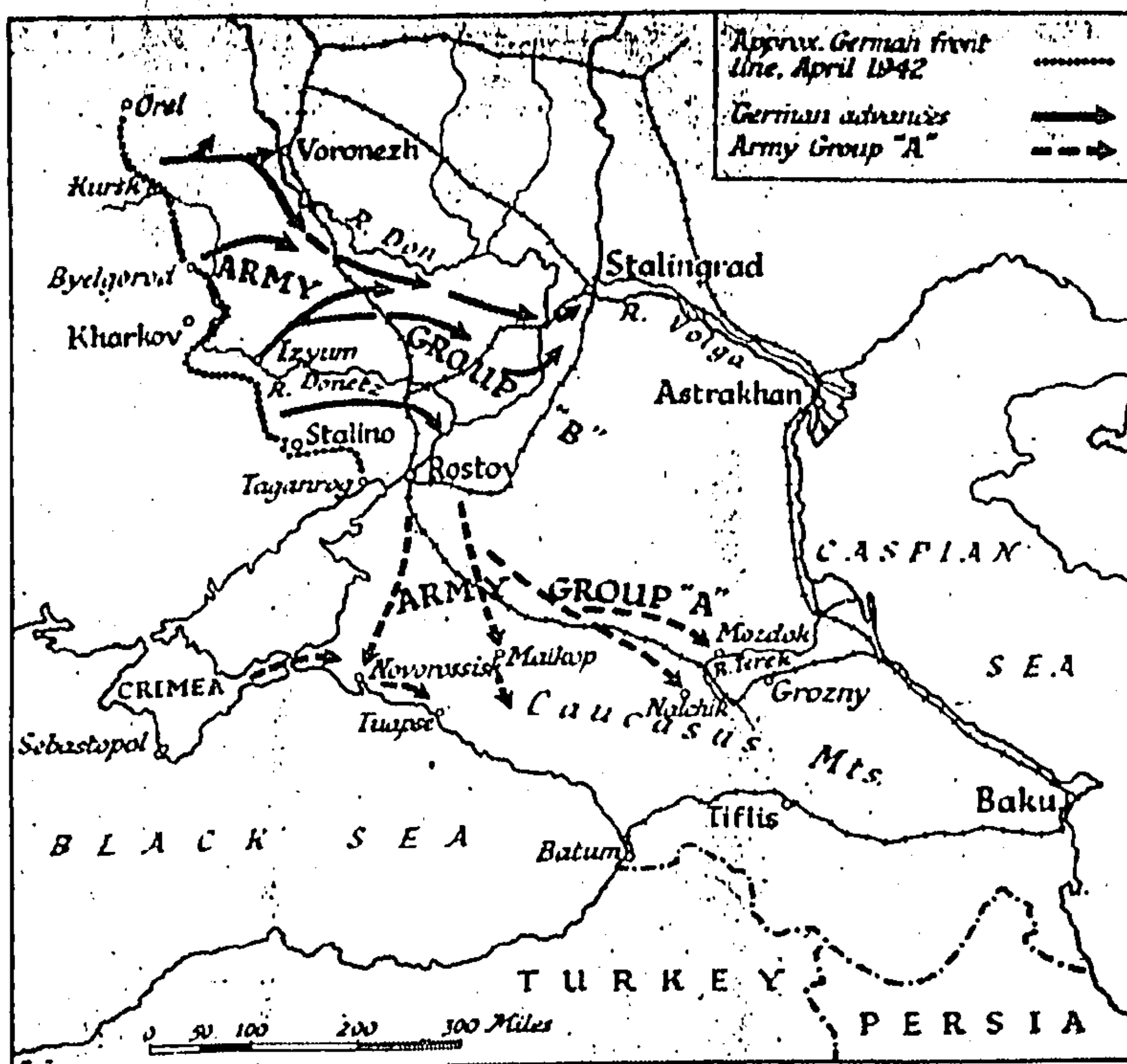
TAIKOO SUGAR

POP



Short cut

Direction of German drives in Russia, 1942



This is Chapter 26 of "The Hinge of Fate" Mr Churchill's fourth volume of Second World War reminiscences

had been uncorking various bottles, which began to make an imposing array. Then he said: "Why should we not have Molotov? He is worrying about the communique. We could settle it here. There is one thing about Molotov—he can drink."

I then realised that there was to be a dinner. I had planned to dine at State Villa No. 7, where Gen. Anders, the Polish commander, was awaiting me, but I told my new and excellent interpreter, Major Birse, to telephone that I should not be back till after midnight.

Presently Molotov arrived. We sat down and, with the two interpreters, were five in number. Major Birse had lived 20 years in Moscow and got on very well with the Marshal, with whom he for some time kept up a running conversation, in which I could not share.

We actually sat at this table from 8.30 p.m. till 2.30 the next morning, which, with my previous interview, made a total of more than seven hours. The

on. I opened the question of a British landing in Norway with Russian support, and explained how, if we could take the North Cape in the winter and destroy the Germans there, the path of the convoys would henceforth be open. This idea was always, as has been seen, one of my favourite plans. Stalin seemed much attracted by it, and, after talking of ways and means, we agreed we must do it if possible.

It was now past midnight, and Cadogan had not appeared with the draft of the communique.

"Tell me," I asked, "have the stresses of this war been as bad to you personally as carrying through the policy of the Collective Farms?" This subject immediately aroused the Marshal. "Oh, no," he said "the Collective Farm policy was a terrible struggle."

"I thought you would have found it bad," said I, "because you were not dealing with a few score thousands of aristocrats or big landowners, but with millions of small men."

dealt with. This means another large increase in the food supply."

I record as they come back to me these memories and the strong impression I sustained at the moment of millions of men and women being blotted out or displaced for ever. A generation could no doubt come to whom their miseries were unknown, but it would be sure of having more to eat and bless Stalin's name.

I did not repeat Burke's dictum: "If I cannot have reform without injustice, I will not have reform." With the World War going on all round us it seemed vain to moralise aloud.

Departure

About 1 a.m. Cadogan arrived with the draft and we set to work to put it into final form. A considerable sucking-pig was brought to the table. Hitherto Stalin had only tasted the dishes, but now it was half-past one in the morning and around his usual dinner hour. He invited Cadogan to join him in the conflict, and when my friend excused himself our host fell upon the victim single-handed.

After this had been achieved he went abruptly into the next room to receive the reports from all sectors of the front, which were delivered to him from 2 a.m. onwards. It was about 20 minutes before he returned and by that time we had the communique agreed. Finally, at 2.30 a.m., I said I must go.

I had half an hour to drive to the villa and as long to drive back to the airport. I had a splitting headache, which, for me was very unusual. I still had Gen. Anders to see. I begged Molotov not to come and see me off at dawn, for he was clearly tired out. He looked at me reproachfully, as if to say: "Do you really think I would fail to be there?"

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(MORE TOMORROW)

SPORTSMAN'S DOWNFALL

(Continued from Page 6)

against him, Mr Topping might well have expected never-ending gratitude. His expectations would have been disappointed.

Before he could request repayment of his loan, Mr Topping died, and it fell to his dependants to make the claim on his behalf. Slevier repudiated any liability, and a writ had to be issued against him to enforce repayment of the debt, and thereupon Slevier adopted a course which stamped him once and for all as a man beneath contempt.

He swore in an affidavit that the £1,000 had never been a debt; that it was money owing to Mr Topping as the result of a bet made by Mr Slevier on the racecourse; and that, as such, it was a wagering transaction, to which the Gaming Acts applied, and that Slevier could, and would, rely on these Acts to avoid the necessity for payment.

Faced by that affidavit, Slevier had no possible reply. And it may well have been the end. Could any words of Mr Wootton have been too strong in which to describe a man who could be guilty of such conduct towards his dead friend?

In vain Slevier appealed passionately to an impassive jury; in vain he sought to remind them that he had been already acquitted of the gravest charge now made against him; in vain he sought to brush aside the less important incidents in his career. The jury had heard enough to satisfy them that the allegations made by Mr Wootton were true. They found by their verdict that Robert Slevier was a blackmailer, a liar and a rogue.

Even the onlookers, who had listened so attentively throughout the trial, appeared to know it, too. The same crowd which had cheered Slevier so enthusiastically two days before with cries of "Good old Bob," now carried Wootton shoulder high into the Strand.

The glory of Robert Slevier had departed, and he left the precincts of the court by the back door.

Many an honest sportsman was overjoyed at the complete exposure of Slevier, sportsman who did not regard sport merely as another name for winning money.

A well-known racing man was congratulating me upon the result of the trial. "You seem to have known a good deal about Bob Slevier," he said. "But there was one thing you did not know. Slevier, by the way, was not a blackmailer; he was a sportsman who was

STALIN PLAYS HOST AT MIDNIGHT PARTY

By Winston Churchill

ON the evening of August 14 we attended the official dinner at the Kremlin, where about 40 people, including several of the military commanders, members of Politburo, and other high officials were present. Stalin and Molotov did the honours in cordial fashion. These dinners were lengthy, and from the beginning many toasts were proposed and responded to in very short speeches.

Silly tales have been told of how these Soviet dinners became drinking-bouts. There is no truth whatever in this. The Marshal and his colleagues invariably drank their toasts from tiny glasses, taking only a sip on each occasion. I had been well brought up.

During the dinner Stalin talked to me in lively fashion through the interpreter Pavlov. "Some years ago," he said, "we had a visit from Mr George Bernard Shaw and Lady Astor. Lady Astor suggested that Mr Lloyd George should be invited to visit Moscow, to which Stalin had replied: 'Why should we ask him? He was the head of the intervention.' On this Lady Astor said: 'That is not true. It was Churchill who misled him.'"

"Anyhow," said Stalin, "Lloyd George was head of the Government and belonged to the left. He was responsible, and we like a downright enemy better than a pretending friend." Well, Churchill is finished, said Lady Astor. "I am not so sure," Stalin had answered. "If a great crisis comes the English people might turn to the old warhorse."

In the past

At this point I interrupted, saying: "There is much in what you said, but I do not wish you to think otherwise."

He smiled amicably, so I said: "Have you forgiven me?"

Stalin, he said, "I am not a forgiving man."

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speech proposing the "Intelligence Service," in the course of which he made a curious reference to the Dardanelles in 1915, saying that the British had won and the Germans and Turks were already retreating, but we did not know because the intelligence was faulty. This picture, though inaccurate, was evidently meant to be complimentary to me.

I left about 1.30 a.m. as I was afraid we should be drawn into a lengthy film and was fatigued. When I said goodbye to Stalin he said that any differences that existed were only of method. I said we would try to remove even those differences by deeds. After a cordial handshake I then took my departure, and got some way down the crowded room, but he hurried after me and accompanied me an immense distance through corridors and staircases to the front door, where we again shook hands....

Flaming front

I had been offended by many things which had been said at our conferences. I made every allowance for the strain under which the Soviet leaders lay, with their vast front flaming and bleeding along nearly 2,000 miles, and the Germans but 50 miles from Moscow and advancing towards the Caspian Sea.

The technical military discussions had not gone well. Our generals had asked all sorts of questions to which their Soviet colleagues were not authorised to give answers. The only Soviet demand was for "A Second Front now." In the end Brooke was rather blunt, and the military conference came to a somewhat abrupt conclusion.

We were to start at dawn on the 16th. On the evening before I went at seven o'clock to say goodbye to Stalin. We had a useful and important talk. I asked particularly whether he would be able to hold the Caucasus mountain passes, and a few dishes. Meanwhile Stalin

also prevent the Germans reaching the Caspian, taking the oilfields round Baku, with all that meant, and then driving southwards through Turkey or Persia.

He spread out the map and then said with quiet confidence: "We shall stop them. They will not cross the mountains." He added: "There are rumours that the Turks will attack us in Turkestan. If they do I shall be able to deal with them as well." I said there was no danger of this. The Turks meant to keep out, and would certainly not quarrel with England.

Family life

Our hours' conversation drew to its close and I got up to say goodbye. Stalin seemed suddenly embarrassed and said in a more cordial tone than he had yet used with me: "You are leaving at daybreak. Why should we not go to my house and have some drinks?" I said that I was in principle always in favour of such a policy.

So he led the way through many passages and rooms till we came out into a still road-way within the Kremlin, and in a couple of hundred yards gained the apartment where he lived. He showed me his own rooms, which were of moderate size, simple, dignified and four in number—dining room, working room, bedroom and a large bathroom.

Presently there appeared, first a very aged housekeeper and later a handsome red-haired girl, who kissed her father dutifully. He looked at me with a twinkle in his eye as if, so I thought, to convey: "You see, even we Bolsheviks have family life."

Stalin's daughter started lavishing the table, and in a short time the housekeeper appeared with Caucasus mountain passes, and a few dishes. Meanwhile Stalin

dinner was evidently improvised on the spur of the moment, but gradually more and more food arrived. We pecked and picked, as seemed to be the Russian fashion, at a long succession of choice dishes, and sipped a variety of excellent wines. Molotov assumed his most affable manner, and Stalin, to make things go, chaffed him unmercifully.

Presently we talked about the convoys to Russia. This led him to make a rough and rude remark about the almost total destruction of the Arctic convoys in June. I have recounted this incident in its place. I did not know so much about it then as I do now.

"Mr Stalin asks," said Pavlov, with some hesitation, "has the British Navy no sense of glory?" I answered: "You must take it from me, that what was done was right. I really do know a lot about the Navy and sea-war."

"Meaning," said Stalin, "that I know nothing." "Russia is a land animal," I said; "the British sea animals." He fell silent and recovered his good-humour.

Molotov's trip

I turned the talk on to Molotov. "Was the Marshal aware that his Foreign Secretary on his recent visit to Washington had said he was determined to pay a visit to New York entirely by himself, and that the delay in his return was not due to any defect in the aeroplane, but because he was off on his own?"

Although almost anything can be said in fun at a Russian dinner, Molotov looked rather serious at this. But Stalin's face lit with merriment as he said: "It was not to New York he went. He went to Chicago, where the other gangsters live."

Relations having thus been entirely restored, the talk ran

Food supply

"After he has talked it over with them he always answers that he does not want the Collective Farm and he would rather do without the tractors."

"These were what you call Kulaks?"

"Yes," he said, but he did not repeat the word. After a pause: "It was all very bad and difficult—but necessary."

"What happened?" I asked.

"Oh, well," he said, "many of them agreed to come in with us. Some of them were given land of their own to cultivate in the province of Tomsk or the province of Irkutsk or farther north, but the great bulk were very unpopular and were wiped out by their labourers."

There was a considerable pause. Then: "Not only have we vastly increased the food supply, but we have improved the quality of the grain beyond all measure. All kinds of grain used to be grown. Now no one is allowed to sow any but the standard Soviet grain from seed of our country to the other. If they do they are severely

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"KWEITANG"	Bangkok	Noon	30th Nov.
"SHENKING"	Keelung	5 p.m.	1st Dec.
"HUNAN"	Tientsin & Tientsin	5 p.m.	3rd Dec.
"FOOCHOW"	Singapore & Djakarta	5 p.m.	4th Dec.
"PAKHOT"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	3 p.m.	6th Dec.
"YOOHOF"	Tientsin	5 p.m.	8th Dec.
"SHENKING"	Keelung	2 p.m.	9th Dec.
"SHANSHI"	Bangkok	5 p.m.	9th Dec.
"ANKING"	Singapore & Penang	3 p.m.	12th Dec.
"SINKIANG"	Singapore & Djakarta	3 p.m.	16th Dec.

Sails from Canton Wharf

ARRIVALS FROM			
"HANYANG"	Tientsin & Tientsin	1/2nd Dec.	
"PAKHOT"	Bangkok	7 a.m.	4th Dec.
"YOOHOF"	Tientsin	4th Dec.	
"SHENKING"	Keelung	7 a.m.	6th Dec.
"SHANSHI"	Kobe	6th Dec.	
"FOYANG"	Tientsin & Tientsin	7th Dec.	

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE LTD.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO			
"TAIPING"	Kure & Kobe	6 a.m.	1st Dec.
"CHANGTIE"	Sydney & Melbourne	3 p.m.	4th Dec.
"TAIPING"	Sydney & Melbourne	19th Dec.	
"YUNNAN"	Japan	25th Dec.	

ARRIVALS FROM

"CHANGTIE"	Sydney, Brisbane, Townsville & Manila	In Port	
"TAIPING"	Osaka	In Port	
"YUNNAN"	Japan	16th Dec.	
"YUNNAN"	Sydney	21st Dec.	

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said.

"AEneas"	Genoa, London, Holland & Hamburg via Manila	5th Dec.	
"PATROCLUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	10th Dec.	
"ULYSSES"	Liverpool & Glasgow via Manila	10th Dec.	
"AUTOMEDON"	Dublin & Liverpool	24th Dec.	
"CYCLOPS"	Genoa, London, Holland & Hamburg via Manila	27th Dec.	

Scheduled sailings from Europe

Ship	Sails	Arrives
G. "ULYSSES"	1st Nov.	10th Dec.
G. "CYCLOPS"	4th Nov.	9th Dec.
G. "PERSEUS"	13th Nov.	17th Nov.
G. "ANTIOCHUS"	21st Nov.	26th Dec.
G. "MENTOR"	28th Nov.	2nd Jan.
G. "ANTIOCHUS"	4th Dec.	8th Jan.
G. "PYRRHUS"	15th Dec.	17th Dec.
G. "CLYTHEUS"	21st Dec.	25th Jan.

G. Loading Glasgow before Liverpool.

S. Loading Swansea before Liverpool.

DE LA RAMA LINES

ARRIVING VIA
MANILA from U.S., ATLANTIC & PACIFIC
COAST PORTS

"AJAX"	10th Dec.	
"AGAMEMNON"	7th Jan.	

Sailing to NEW YORK, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA,
via JAPAN, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES,
CHRISTOBAL and KINGSTON

"HAINAN"	20th Dec.	
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All the above subject to alteration without notice.

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1, CONNAUGHT ROAD, CENTRAL
Tel. 3033/8 Private Exchange.

BRANCH OFFICE 50 Connaught Rd., West. 25875, 3244, 24878.



ARRIVALS

SHIP	FROM	DUE
"BENAVON"	U.K. via Singapore	In Port
"BENVENUE"	do	on or abt 14th Dec.
"BENLAWERS"	do	1st Jan.
"BENHOF"	do	12th Jan.
"BENATTOW"	do	17th Jan.
"BENRINNES"	do	25th Jan.
"BENRUACHAN"	do	29th Jan.
"BENLEUCH"	do	14th Feb.

SAILINGS

SHIP	TO	DATE
"BENATTOW"	London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg	21st Jan.
"BENVENUE"	London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg	17th Dec.
"BENLEUCH"	London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg	15th Feb.
"BENHOF"	London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg	15th Jan.
"BENRINNES"	Havre, Liverpool, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg	26th Jan.
"BENAVON"	Liverpool, Glasgow, Dublin, Rotterdam & Antwerp	5th Jan.
"BENLAWERS"	Liverpool, Glasgow, Dublin, Rotterdam & Antwerp	3rd Feb.
"BENRUACHAN"	Liverpool, Glasgow, Dublin, Rotterdam & Antwerp	3rd Feb.

Via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said, Aden & Suez.

W. A. LOXLEY & CO. (CHINA) LTD.

SEVEN ENTRIES FOR SOFTBALL'S MIDGET LEAGUE

By 'GRANDSTAND'

At a meeting of the General Council of the Hongkong Softball Association held on Monday night, it was revealed that seven entries to the Midget League were made, and it was decided that the Opening Day would be Saturday, December 9, commencing at 10.30 a.m.

With the present congestion at King's Park in the middle of the season, it is understood that these games will be played off on Wednesday afternoons and Saturday mornings, and the League will comprise two rounds.

Teams are admitted free of charge, but an Affiliation Fee of \$1 per team is levied, and each player registered will be required to pay a fee of 50 cents. Players are limited to 15 years of age and 5' 2" in height, and games will be conducted on a smaller diamond with 80-foot baselines and a pitching distance of 35 feet.

The seven entries received through their managers were as follows: Blackheath (Ron Sequeira), Black Arrows (Alan McCall), Lions (C. Cowles), Jaguars (Lionel Sequeira), Dodgers (Fred Diesta), Delawares (Tony Kwoi) and St. Joseph's (Rev. Bro. Crohan).

The tardiness of teams appearing on the field of play came up for discussion at the Council meeting. During recent weeks several teams failed to show up at the scheduled time, with the result that the last game of the day finished in darkness, and, on one occasion, play had to be abandoned after only two innings.

In future any team failing to field a complete side of nine players is liable to lose the game by forfeit, and it is understood that umpires have been instructed to adhere strictly to the 15 minutes grace permitted for lateness.

It was also confirmed at the meeting that the final play-off in both the Senior and Junior leagues will be among the four top teams in each league, that is, two from each section. As a result of players' enquiries, it was decided to hold the International Series on public holidays during the season, with the first round of the knockout contest slated for Boxing Day.

Managers of last year's team have been circulated with the request that they convene meetings and elect a representative of their particular nation. Representatives last year were: Portugal (C. A. Figueredo), Great Britain (Jack Brown), China (Y. C. Ma), Pakistan (G. E. Buti), Philippine Islands (F. Diesta) and USA (W. K. Cleary).

Before the meeting concluded, a letter received from the Junior League Spartans was read, requesting the Association to accept their resignation from the league.

As the missive did not give sufficient reasons for the withdrawal, it was decided to postpone a decision on the subject until further satisfactory causes are stated.

RESIGNING SOVEREIGNS
News has just been received that the Clearwater Bombers of Florida are the new kings of softball, earning the crown the hard way by defeating the 1949 champion Toronto Tip Tops in a 1-0 final showdown, while the sensational bid by the Phoenix Ramblers of Arizona for the third consecutive women's title was squashed by the California Ladycats in a 3-1 decision settled in the fifteenth inning of play.

Two changes in the game's rules were recommended by the International Joint Rules Committee, both of which apply to pitchers. The current rule specifies that the ball be held in front of the body prior to pitching but the amendment requires the ball to be held by both hands before delivery.

To prevent pitchers from continuing their windup after pitch-

ing the ball, and thus distract batters, it will now be illegal for pitchers to do so after releasing the ball.

The full week-end programme with umpires and scorers is:

SATURDAY

Junior League

2.00 p.m. - St. Joseph's v. Falcons (G. Barrie, R. Silva, Scorers: Frankie Barnes; V. Kwoi, M. Nunes, Scorers: Fred Diesta)

Ladies League

3.30 p.m. - Pirates v. White Fangs (Gerald Pomeroy, F. Abraham, R. Heng; Scorers: R. Nunes)

SUNDAY

Senior League

11.00 a.m. - St. Joseph's v. Madcaps (Fred Ewins, Waim Ma, Ray Tsao; Scorers: Samet Sary)

2.00 p.m. - Overseas v. Americans (Buster Hollands; Ren Sequeira, Ed. Marques; E. Loureiro)

3.30 p.m. - South China v. Jaguars (Don Robbins, Tony Kwoi, G. Gallop; Scorers: H. Wingate)

Junior League

9.30 a.m. - Pandas v. Dragons (Doc Molten, R. Souza; Scorers: Roberto Nunes, Rexes v. Wildfires (Don Robbins, Tony Silva; Scorers: Ren Barretto)

12.30 p.m. - Delawares v. Griffins (Blm Abiong, Hal Wingate; Scorers: Ireno Botelho)

Ladies League

12.30 p.m. - Clovers v. Squaws (Les Castle, Sherry Bucks; Scorers: Wanda Rodrigues)

Team managers are reminded that this schedule will be strictly adhered to, and any team not prepared to play after 15 minutes' grace is liable to lose the game by forfeit as laid down in the By-Laws of the Association.

HOW THEY STAND

MEN'S SENIOR LEAGUE

Blues

Won Lost Pts

Braves 4 0 1000

Overseas 4 0 1000

Canadians 4 0 1000

Jaguars 4 0 1000

Americans 2 0 1000

Reds 2 0 1000

Dodgers 2 0 1000

Golds

Jaguars 4 0 1000

South China 4 0 1000

Madcaps 3 0 1000

St. Joseph's 3 0 1000

St. Teresa's 3 0 1000

Panthers 3 0 1000

Baseballers 3 0 1000

MEN'S JUNIOR LEAGUE

Blues

Blackhawks 7 0 1000

St. Teresa's 5 0 1000

Delawares 5 0 1000

Griffins 5 0 1000

Aces 5 0 1000

Mustangs 5 0 1000

South China 5 0 1000

Falcons 5 0 1000

Golds

Braves 5 0 1000

Dragons 5 0 1000

Wildfires 5 0 1000

Vikings 5 0 1000

Dodgers 5 0 1000

Spartans 5 0 1000

Pandas 5 0 1000

LADIES' LEAGUE

Wahoes 5 0 1000

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Canadians 5 0 1000

Squaws 5 0 1000

Clovers 5 0 1000

Pirates 5 0 1000

White Fangs 5 0 1000

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R. I. L.

ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINES

SINGAPORE, JAVA PORTS and MACASSAR	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
TABMAN	In Port	1st Dec.
TUTJALENGKA	In Port	10th Dec.
YAN HEUTSZ	10th Dec.	17th Dec.
TUTJADANE	21st Dec.	20th Dec.

* Only to Singapore, Penang & D. Deli.
** Not calling at Singapore.

MANILA, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA and SOUTH AMERICA	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
TJIPONDOK	7th Dec.	7th Dec.
TJIKAMPEK	19th Dec.	10th Jan. '51
RUYS	19th Dec.	7th Mar. '51
BOISSEVAIN	19th Dec.	7th Mar. '51

JAPAN	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
TJIKAMPEK	5th Dec.	10th Dec.
TJIPONDOK	4th Jan. '51	22nd Dec.
BOISSEVAIN	5th Mar. '51	23rd Jan. '51

Agents: HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE

EUROPE via MANILA and MALAYA	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
LANGLESCOT	In Port	19th Dec.
MARIEKREK	15th Dec.	11th Jan. '51
MELISBERG	Mid Jan. '51	10th Feb. '51

JAPAN	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
LANGLESCOT	18th Dec.	3rd Dec.
MARIEKREK	7th Jan. '51	18th Dec.
MELISBERG	9th Feb. '51	Mid Jan. '51



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M.S. "SALLY MAERSK"	Dec. 17
M.S. "MARCHEN MAERSK"	Jan. 1

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ARRIVALS FROM U.S.A.

M.S. "ELLEN MAERSK"	In Port
M.S. "MARCHEN MAERSK"	Dec. 1
M.S. "ANNA MAERSK"	Dec. 18

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TO HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO via JAPAN

"PRESIDENT WILSON" Arr. Dec. 18 Sails Dec. 19

"PRESIDENT CLEVELAND" Arr. Jan. 12 Sails Jan. 13

TO SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES via JAPAN

"PRESIDENT MADISON" In Port Sails Nov. 30

TO NEW YORK, BALTIMORE AND BOSTON

via PACIFIC COAST AND PANAMA

"DARTMOUTH VICTORY" Arr. Dec. 9 Sails Dec. 10

ROUND-THE-WORLD

Via Manila, Singapore, Colombo, Ceylon, Bombay, Suez,

Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Marseilles, Genoa,

New York & Boston.

"PRESIDENT MONROE" Arr. Dec. 8 Sails Dec. 9



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INDEPENDENT DEPENDABLE

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via SAN FRANCISCO OR LOS ANGELES

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	Dec. 4th

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London Shares Slump

London, Nov. 29.
The stock market collapsed at the opening on Wednesday under the threat of war. British Government stocks fell more than 21 and Japanese bonds slumped by as much as 25, while leading oil shares lost four percent of their value.

Losses On Wall St. Cut Down

New York, Nov. 29.
The stock market closed at the crest of a long, slow rally today.

Sharp early losses were either cut down or converted into modest gains. Changes either way were small.

There was nothing in the day's news to relieve the pessimism created by the powerful offensive by the Chinese Communists in North Korea.

Business hit a sizzling high when liquidation was most urgent but slowed during the come-back. Turnover for the full session approached 2,000,000 shares.

Lower most of the time were General Motors, Goodrich, Montgomery Ward, Motorola, Consolidated Natural Gas, Phelps Dodge Copper, Dow Chemical, Du Pont, General Electric, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Texas Company and Johns Manville.

Missouri Pacific preferred showed independent strength as it did yesterday. At one time the stock rose around \$51.

Chrysler also did better than average, trading either unchanged or inching forward.

Others eventually getting back on firm ground included Wheeling Steel, Studebaker, Woolworth, Philco, American Can and Union Pacific.

About \$2,500,000,000 was knocked off the market value of all stocks listed on the exchange in the two days. More to the point, however, was the fact that the financial district was shaken out of the complacent mood which had been created by news of an all-out UN offensive aimed at a quick end to the Korean war.

Optimism that a quick Korean victory might take the heat off the rearmament programme quickly gave way to the view that the defence effort will be intensified, if anything, and that a stiff tax bill is virtually assured.

Dow Jones Averages:
20 Industrials 220.42
15 Rails 67.90
10 Utilities 39.02

—Associated Press.

—United Press.

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RUBBER PRICE RECORD DAILY GAIN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

London, Nov. 29.
Rubber is again more than five shillings a lb. in London. Today's rise of sevenpence a lb. was the biggest ever recorded in one day—and unless there is a sudden turn for the better in the Korean situation the price will probably continue to climb.

Today's advance in price to 5/1d followed a spurt of 30 cents in Singapore.

The market was nominal and not many buyers came forward to transact business at the new price.

The news from Korea hung like a pall over the Stock Exchange. Biggest slump was in Japanese bonds. At one time prices dropped as much as seven points but later losses had been reduced to around five points.

Most gilt-edged prices were marked down and there were losses in all other sections of the market. The list of latest available prices this afternoon shows that nearly all shares quoted registered losses ranging from 1/2d to 1/2d. There is not a single "plus" sign in the list. Rubber shares were among the first to slump.

SINGAPORE CHAOS
Singapore, Nov. 29.
The price of rubber made a record-breaking spurt on Wednesday following reports of United States planes bombing Manchuria one hour before the close. Business offering was at 188 cents a pound, with no sellers. This 26-cent jump over Tuesday's closing was the biggest increase in a single day in the history of the Singapore market. The market was in virtual chaos, pending denial of the Manchurian bombing.

Prices in the rubber futures market here closed today as follows:—
Number 1 rubber 203-204
per lb. November 190-192
December 192-193
January (1951) 192-193
Number 2 rubber, November 197-198
Number 3 rubber, November 191-192
Number 4 rubber, November 194-195
Spot rubber, unbleached 204-205
Black crepe 198-199
R.P. 4 pale crepe 200-215

NEW YORK ADVANCE
New York, Nov. 29.
Crude rubber No. 1 futures closed 300 to 300 higher, sales 30 contracts.

December 30.00
March (1951) 29.50
May 29.00
July 28.50
September 28.00
October/December 27.50

Prices in the rubber futures market here closed today as follows:—
No. 1 rubber (in cents) 63-65
per lb. 63-65
January 63-65
February 63-65
March 63-65
April 63-65
May 63-65
June 63-65
July 63-65
August 63-65
September 63-65
October 63-65
November 63-65
December 63-65

LONDON MARKET
London, Nov. 29.
Prices in the rubber futures market here closed today as follows:—
No. 1 rubber (in cents) 63-65
per lb. 63-65
January 63-65
February 63-65
March 63-65
April 63-65
May 63-65
June 63-65
July 63-65
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NEW ORLEANS CLOSING PRICES:—
Spot 42.15
December 42.15
March (1951) 41.50
May 41.00
July 40.50
September 40.00
October 39.50
November 39.00
December 38.50
January (1951) 38.00
February 37.50
March 37.00
April 36.50
May 36.00
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September 34.00
October 33.50
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September 28.00
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June 11.50
July 11.00
August 10.50
September 10.00
October 9.50
November 9.00
December 8.50
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March 7.00
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May 6.00
June 5.50
July 5.00
August 4.50
September 4.00
October 3.50
November 3.00
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